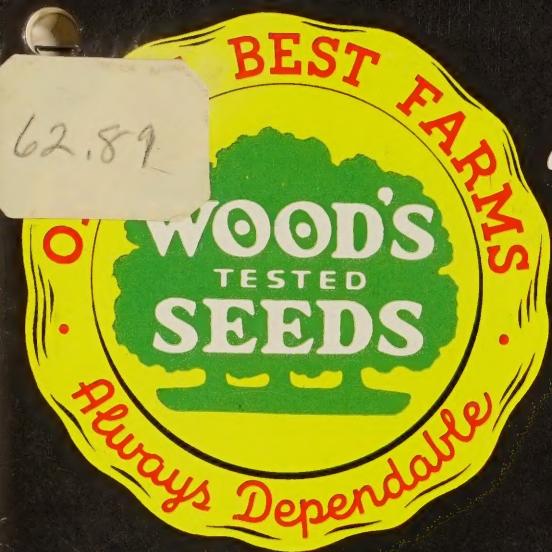


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# 1954 Catalog

OUR 75th ANNIVERSARY  
PROUDLY CONTRIBUTING TO THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN  
AGRICULTURE SINCE  
1879

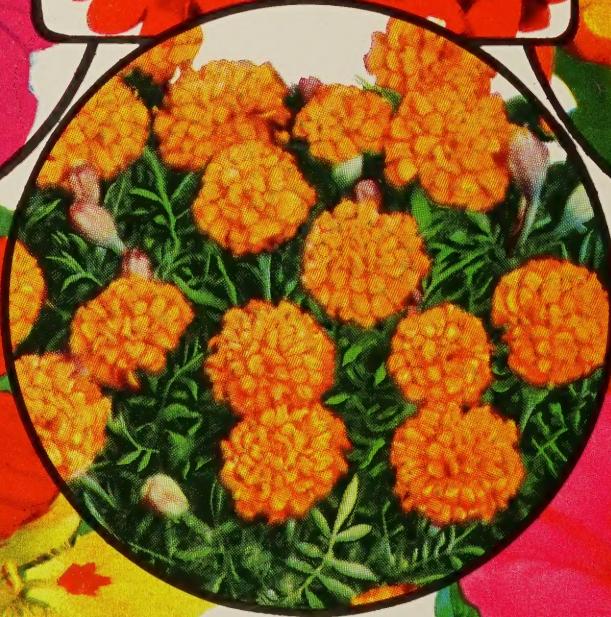


**T. W. WOOD & SONS, Richmond, Va.**  
LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH

# WOOD'S COVER COLLECTION

1 pkt. Wood's Superb Aster Mixture	\$ .15
1 pkt. Sensation Dazzler Cosmos	.10
1 pkt. Pot O'Gold Marigold	.15
1 pkt. Dwarf Peerless Nasturtium	.10
1 pkt. Spitfire Verbena	.25
1 pkt. Giant Crested Zinnia	.15
1 pkt. Giant Imperial Larkspur	.10
1 pkt. Wood's Bedding Petunia	.15
	\$1.15

ONE PACKET EACH FOR \$1.00



**T. W. WOOD & SONS**  
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

# Important Information for Customers

READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY BEFORE SENDING IN YOUR ORDER

## SHIPMENT BY MAIL

**GARDEN SEEDS** quoted "postpaid" in this catalog will be sent to any post office in the United States postage prepaid, or we will ship by express and pay the shipping charge.

**FLOWER SEEDS** quoted herein without any reference to shipping charge will be sent to any post office in the United States postage prepaid.

**FIELD SEEDS.** Information as to shipping charges on field seeds will be found on a special leaflet inserted in the front of this catalog. Seeds quoted "Postpaid Prices" will be sent to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania with shipping charges paid by us. See this leaflet for the amount of postage to be added for shipment to other States. You can see at a glance exactly what Wood's seeds will cost you delivered to your door.

**FOREIGN SHIPMENTS.** Shipments outside the continental United States will only be made with the shipping charges added to the cost of the seeds.

## WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

All sales of seeds, bulbs and plants are made upon the express condition that in the event they are not true to name and kind as represented at the time of sale, or are not as described on the label or container within recognized tolerances, the liability of the seller is limited in every instance to the purchase price of such seeds, bulbs and plants. Subject to this limitation T. W. Wood & Sons warrants that the seeds, bulbs and plants it sells are as described on the label or container within recognized tolerances. It gives no other warranty, express or implied, and assumes no responsibility as to the crop produced.

## PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS

Prices of field seeds and certain other merchandise will be found in a special leaflet inserted in the front part of this catalog. Check this carefully before ordering.

## PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

In some cases the copy for this catalog is prepared before prices are fully established, and for this reason all prices are subject to

change without notice. However, in practically all cases orders will be filled at the prices quoted.

## SUBSTITUTION OF OTHER SEED

Because of heavy demand some seeds, bulbs or plants may be out of stock before the end of the season. Therefore we ask that you designate a second choice, or authorize us to substitute items of equal value of a similar variety.

## CROP NOT GUARANTEED

Wood's seeds are the best we can obtain and under normal conditions should produce splendid results. However, we have no control over soil and weather conditions, pollination, methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the production of crops. Therefore, we cannot guarantee the crop produced and for our own protection we limit our liability in all cases to the purchase price of the seed.

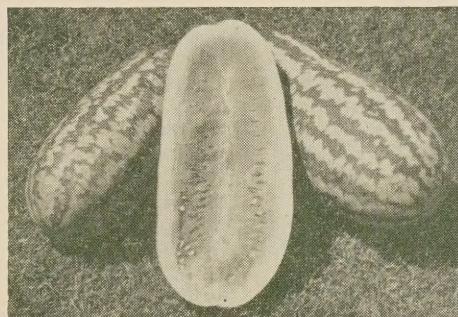
# NEW AND Recommended Varieties FOR THE HOME GARDENER

## 10. WADE BUSH SNAP BEAN

(55 Days) This variety is resistant to bean mosaic and powdery mildew. It has a deep green pod 1/2 to 6 inches long, round slender with reddish brown seed. The plants are 18 to 20 inches tall and it holds its pods well up off the ground and a top quality bean with very heavy yields. It is dark tops in market-ability. It has a very smooth appearance, desirable for processing as well as for market or home use. By mail postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 45c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 to 4 lb. lots 73c per lb.; 5 to 9 lb. lots 54c per lb.; 10 to 24 lb. lots 4c per lb.

## 78. FAIRFAX WATERMELON

This melon was developed by the Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Charleston, S. C. It is resistant to both Wilt and Anthracnose, is very hardy and prolific. It has a hard, tough rind, making it a good shipping melon. Cuts very solid. Many in our seed fields weighed 60 lbs. and over. Stands up better under adverse weather conditions than most varieties. Flesh is rather crisp, red, and of excellent quality. See page 17 for prices.



Fairfax Watermelon

## 272. NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET (ICEBOX) WATERMELON

(Icebox Watermelon—65 Days) A home garden novelty. In size this melon is about the same as Hale's Best Jumbo Cantaloupe, being adapted to small families and apartment size refrigerators. The gray-green rind is very thin so it would be necessary to crate for shipment. The flesh is deep red and fine grained. Pkt. 25c; oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.80; 1/2 lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$4.50.

## 232. SALAD BOWL LETTUCE

A large, mid-season, medium green, lobed-leaved slow-bolting, non-heading lettuce. It differs in appearance from all other varieties of lettuce in that the leaves are deeply lobed giving the mature plant a resemblance to Endive. The lobing of the leaves makes them much less subject to injury by breakage in handling than any other varieties of lettuce. As it is very slow to shoot to seed, Salad Bowl develops large mounds of tender leaves before bolting. It is a very attractive home garden lettuce of good quality. By mail postpaid, Pkt. 25c; 1/2 oz. 55c; oz. 95c.

## 204. SANTEE CUCUMBER

(55 Days) Typical fruits average about 7 1/2 inches long. They are cylindrical in shape with a little more point at the stem end than Cubit. Experiment Station workers throughout the South have rated the color as being as good as or slightly better than Cubit and usually better than A & C or Colorado. The season of maturity is the same as for Cubit and slightly earlier than A & C or Marketer. See page 13 for prices.

# THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

THERE IS SOMETHING TO PLANT EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR

VARIETY	QUANTITY FOR 100 FEET	QUANTITY FOR AN ACRE	DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS	DISTANCE APART IN THE ROW	DEPTH TO PLANT SEED	WHEN TO PLANT	FOR A SUCCESSION PLANT
<b>IN THE GARDEN</b>							
ASPARAGUS ROOTS	Oz. Seed-75 rts.	5,000 to 7,000	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	1 to 1½ inches.	Spring and Fall.	
BEANS, DWARF SNAP	½ lb.	75 lbs.	2 feet.	2 feet.	2 inches.	April to Aug. 15.	Every 10 days
BEANS, POLE	½ lb.	30 lbs.	3 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	May and June.	
BEANS, DWARF LIMA	½ lb.	30 to 60 lbs.	2 feet.	2 feet.	2 inches.	May, June, July.	
BEET, GARDEN	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	March to August.	
BEET, STOCK	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	April, May, June.	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2 to 2½ feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	March to July.	
CABBAGE, EARLY	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2 to 2½ feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	Jan. to June, Sept., Oct.	
CABBAGE, LATE	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	April to July.	
CARROT	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	March to August.	
CELERY	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	¼ inch.	Feb., Mar. and April.	
COLLARDS	1 oz.	½ lb.	2 to 2½ feet.	18 to 24 ins.	½ inch.	March to August.	
CORN, GARDEN	½ lb., 100 hills	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	April to early August.	
CUCUMBER	Oz., 100 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 5 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	April to July.	Every 10 days
EGG PLANT	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	Feb., Mar., April.	
ENDIVE	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	March to Sept.	
KALE, SPRING	2 ozs.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	Feb. to April, July to Oct.	
KALE, WINTER	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	1 to 1½ ft.	½ inch.	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	
KOHL RABI	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	March to May, Aug., Sept.	
LETUCE	1 oz.	2 lbs.	18 inches.	12 to 15 inches.	¼ inch.	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	
LEEK	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 inches.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	Feb., March, Sept.	
MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUE	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	1 inch.	May and June.	
MELON, WATER	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	May and June.	
MUSTARD	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	6 to 8 ins.	½ inch.	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	
OKRA	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	1 inch.	April, May, June.	
ONION	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	Feb. to April—Aug., Sept.	
PARSLEY	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	Feb., Mar.—Aug., Sept.	
PARSNIP	1 oz.	5 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	March to July.	
PEAS, GARDEN	1 lb.	90 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	2 to 3 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	Feb. to May—Aug.	Every 2 weeks
PEPPER	Oz., 1200 plnts.	½ to ¾ lb.	2 to 3 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	¼ inch.	Feb. to July.	
PUMPKIN	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	6 to 8 feet.	6 to 8 feet.	1 inch.	May and June.	
RADISH	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	12 to 18 inches.	2 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	Every 10 days
RHUBARB	1 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	½ inch.	March and April.	
SALSIFY	1 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	March to July.	
SPINACH	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	
SQUASH	2 oz. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	April to July.	
TOMATO	1 oz., 1500 plnts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	Jan. to July.	
TURNIP and RUTABAGA	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	1 to 1½ feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	
<b>ON THE FARM</b>							
ALFALFA	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL
BEANS, NAVY	½ lb.	30 to 45 lbs.	3 feet.	2 ins.	2 inches.	60 lbs.	
BEANS, SOY or SOJA	½ lb.	30 to 45 lbs.	2½ to 3½ feet.	2 ins.	1 inch.	60 lbs.	
BEANS, VELVET		20 lbs.	5 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	May and June.	60 lbs.	
BROOM CORN		3 lbs.	3½ feet.	4 to 6 ins.	May and June.	48 lbs.	
CHUFAS	2 ozs.	10 to 12 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1 inch.	40 lbs.	
CLOVER, BURR	1 lb.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	April to July.	60 lbs.	
CLOVER, CRIMSON	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	Aug. to March.	60 lbs.	
CLOVER, LESPEDEZA	Broadcast.	25 to 35 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	July to October.	60 lbs.	
CLOVER, SWEET	Broadcast.	15 to 20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	Feb. to June.	40 lbs.	
LADINO—ALONE	Broadcast.	3 to 4 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	Feb., April—Aug. to Nov.	60 lbs.	
LADINO IN MIXTURES	Broadcast.	1 to 2 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	Feb., Mar., Aug., Sept.	60 lbs.	
CORN, FIELD	Lb., 100 hills	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	April to July.	56 lbs.	
CROTALARIA	¼ lb.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	8 lb., 3 ft. rows	April to July.	50 lbs.	
MILLET, GERMAN	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	May, June, July.	50 lbs.	
OATS	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bu.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	32 lbs.	
PEANUTS, SPANISH	1 lb.	35 lbs. shelled.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	May and June.	30 lbs.	
PEANUTS, LARGER KINDS	1 lb.	45 lbs. shelled.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	May and June.	22 lbs.	
PEAS, COW	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bu.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	May, June, July.	60 lbs.	
PEAS, CANADA FIELD	Broadcast.	90 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	Jan., Feb., March.	60 lbs.	
POTATOES, EARLY	½ peck.	10 to 12 bu.	3 feet.	15 inches.	March, April.	60 lbs.	
POTATOES, LATE	½ peck.	10 to 12 bu.	3 feet.	15 inches.	June, July.	60 lbs.	
RAPE	1 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	Sow Thin.	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug to Nov.	50 lbs.	
SORGHUM, SUGAR CANE	4 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3½ feet.	2 to 3 ins.	May and June.	50 lbs.	
TEOSINTE	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ feet.	4 to 6 ins.	May and June.	60 lbs.	
VETCH	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	60 lbs.	

BEGIN RIGHT . . . PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS . . . END RIGHT

# High Grade WOOD'S GARDEN SEEDS



## Asparagus

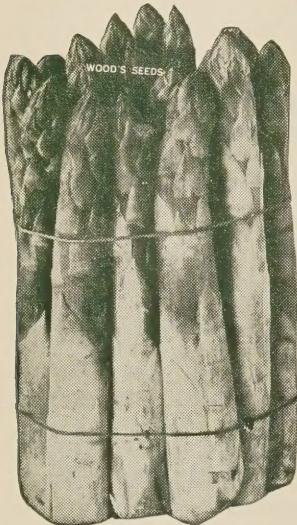
Plant in March 1 to 1½ inches deep in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches and give frequent cultivation (soak the seeds for 24 hours). Transplant either in the fall or spring. An ounce will plant a 100-foot row; 2 pounds will make roots to set an acre.

3. **WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT** — A heavy yielding rust-resistant asparagus that produces extra large, straight, deep green stalks with firm tips. No other variety is as free from rust.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 70c, postpaid.

4. **PALMETTO** — An early prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c, postpaid.



## Asparagus Roots Set Out in February and March.

**CULTURE** — Prepare a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil; set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover 4 inches deep. In the fall, cut off the top growth, and apply stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

**WASHINGTON Rust Resistant** — By mail postpaid, 25 for \$1.30; 50 for \$2.00; \$3.45 per 100. Not postpaid, 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.75; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

**Asparagus Knife** — By mail postpaid, 70c each.

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

## Artichoke

Plant in February in Hot-bed.  
Plant Outside in April.

Plant in hot-beds in February and transplant in May; or plant outside in April in rows 15 inches apart, 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3-ft. rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

1. **GREEN GLOBE** — Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and further south and should be largely grown; lasts for years. Pkt.

15c; ½ oz. .65; oz. \$1.20; ¼ lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

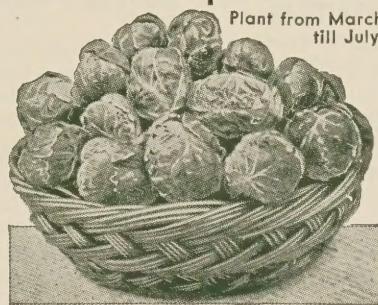
**JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS**. Write for prices.



Green Globe Artichoke

## Brussels Sprouts

Plant from March till July.



Brussels Sprouts

(100 Days) — On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant from March to July, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. Easily grown and make a delicious dish. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants.

87. **LONG ISLAND IMPROVED**.  
Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c;  
¼ lb. \$1.80, postpaid.

## Broccoli

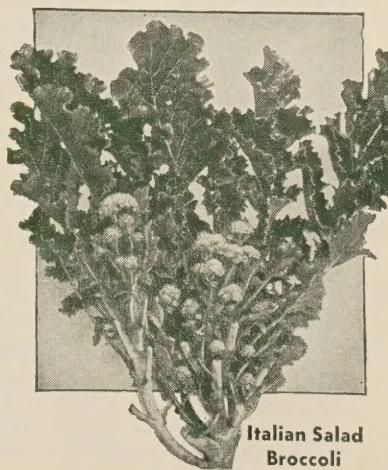
Plant in January and February.

### 86. CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING (90 Days)

The best sprouting broccoli for home and market garden. It produces a large center head about 5 or 6 inches in diameter which after being cut, numerous smaller heads appear on the side branches over a long period. Be sure to keep the green sprouts cut off before the flower buds open. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.10, postpaid.

### 84. ITALIAN SALAD (100 Days)

The type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Yields an abundance of a most excellent salad. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; ½ lb. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$1.75, ppd.



Italian Salad Broccoli

# SNAP BEANS

## IDAHO GROWN

Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply, plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further south they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart, and cover  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound plants 100 feet, 75 pounds an acre. Plant from April till August.

## Green Podded Bush Beans

### 10. WADE—see full description on page 1.

### 24. DIXIE WHITE STRINGLESS

(52 Days) An excellent garden bean that can be used for either green or dry shell beans. The round pods are about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, straight to curved at tips, stringless when young. The vines are light green, 14 to 18 inches high, erect and compact, very productive.

### 22. TOPCROP STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(50 Days) Topcrop is earlier than Tendergreen, reaching the picking stage in 51-53 days after planting. Plants are vigorous and well branched with fairly large leaves. The pods are about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $7/16$  inch wide, and round. The pods are light green; straight to slightly curved, smooth, entirely stringless, without fiber.

### 11. STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE

(48 Days) No bean is hardier. The  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch semi-round pods are stringless, of fine quality and delicate flavor. A prolific bearer.

### 12. FULL MEASURE STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(52 Days) Early, an abundant bearer for a long season, entirely stringless; round 6-inch pods are fleshy, firm and tender. Excellent for home garden and canning.

### 13. BOUNTIFUL OR EARLY SIX WEEKS

(48 Days) The rich green pods are 6 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, tender with scarcely a trace of string and one of the hardest.

### 14. GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(52 Days) Almost as early as the earliest; handsome, meaty, round pods are about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle and of fine tender quality.

### 18. CONTENDER BEANS

(51 Days) The pods are similar to those of Stringless Black Valentine but under most conditions they average  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch longer and are slightly heavier and thicker. Resistant to common bean mosaic and partially resistant to powdery mildew. Pods when young are a plump oval, as they get larger they approach the round index and are generally classified as off-round. A fine bean for the market gardener.

### 21. SULPHUR or BRIMSTONE

(55 Days) Has a distinct flavor highly esteemed by gardeners in the mountain sections. Not stringless but a good bearer. Remains tender till beans are far advanced.

### 16. TENDERGREEN STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(52 Days) From the first to the last picking the pods are absolutely stringless; exceptionally tender and meaty. Pods are 6 in. long, perfectly round. Fine for home garden and market.

### 17. STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE

(52 Days) Has all the fine qualities of the old-time Red Valentine, but no strings. Heavily productive of round, brittle, tender, meaty pods of really fine quality. A dependable bean for the home garden.

### 19. TENNESSEE GREEN POD (Brown Bunch)

(54 Days) A big yielder of extra long, broad pods, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular, but of exceptionally fine flavor and quality.

### 23. TENDERLONG 15 BEANS

(56 Days) (Improved Tendergreen type Mosaic resistant). This new variety is an improved strain of the popular Tendergreen Bean. It has all the good qualities of Tendergreen, the distinct difference being that the pods average an inch longer (7 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in.) and is a heavy yielder. A sturdy compact erect plant, producing smooth, round, stringless, dark green pods.

### 8. STRINGLESS LONG POD HORTICULTURAL

(52 Days) A bush horticultural bean that can be used as a green stringless snap bean, a green shelled bean or a dry edible variety. The vine is vigorous and productive and grows 14 to 15 inches tall. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, thick oval, tender and meaty when young.

### 15. BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(52 Days) In earliness it ranks among the first; as prolific as any bean we have grown, and in quality it ranks with the best. Pods are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 in. long, round, stringless, tender and brittle.

### 9. COMMODORE (Dwarf Kentucky Wonder)

(65 Days) A very popular bush bean for the home garden. The plants are 16 to 18 inches tall and very prolific. The pods are round and 7 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, tender, brittle and almost stringless and fiberless.

### 54. WHITE HALF RUNNER

(50 Days) A prolific bearer of 5-inch pods; stringless when young. The 20-inch vines are bushy at the bottom with short runners. Beans white; fine for winter baking.

## Wax Beans

### 28. PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

(54 Days) The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. Pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and without fibre.

### 26. TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX

(54 Days) Our strain is a marked improvement over the type generally sold. It is more disease-resistant, the pods about an inch longer; they are entirely stringless and yield more abundantly. Pods are about 6 inches long, strictly stringless, fleshy, very brittle and tender.

### 29. CHEROKEE OR VALENTINE WAX BEANS

(50 Days) A new wax variety developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for its excellent productivity, quality and tolerance to bean diseases. Vines are large and erect, producing oval shaped uniform pods that are 5 to 6 inches long, bright golden yellow, tender and stringless at all stages.

### 27. BOUNTIFUL WAX

(52 Days) An early, entirely stringless bean similar to the well-known green podded Bountiful, except in color, which is rich deep yellow. The thick meaty pods are to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, fleshy, very brittle and of fine quality. One of the best bearers. Perfectly stringless from the first to the last picking.

### 33. SURECROP STRINGLESS WAX

(52 Days) Hardy, rust-proof and stringless at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 6 to 7 inches long, about half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance; it is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and is very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans.

## Pole or Cornfield Beans

Sensitive to cold; plant 2 to 3 weeks later than bush beans. Set 6 to 8 ft. poles 3 to 4 ft. apart and plant 5 to 6 beans around each pole.

### 47. KENTUCKY WONDER BROWN SEEDED

(65 Days) Long  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-inch pods are borne in large clusters from top to bottom of pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature, they continue bearing through the season.

### 56. WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER NO. 191 (Rust Resistant)

(65 Days) White seeds are delicious for dry shell use, very good quality. Flat-oval dark green pods 6 to 7 inches long; stringless when young.

### 46. OCTOBER OR HORTICULTURAL (Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry)

(70 Days) The pods are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches long and when young are stringless; splendid for baking.

### 45. NANCY DAVIS STRIPED CREASEBACK

(72 Days) Vigorous and productive; bears quantities of fat, round, fleshy pods nearly 8 inches long. Fine bean for the home garden or market, particularly for growing in corn. Extra good quality and stays in condition as snaps longer than any pole bean.

### 49. McCASLAN

(65 Days) A heavy bearer of large, well-filled, deep green, meaty stringless snaps of delicious flavor. Bears all the season if closely picked. The seeds are pure white.

### 44. IDEAL MARKET

The earliest pole bean. The 5 to 6-inch pods are borne in clusters and can be gathered by the handful. Round pods, meaty and tender.

### 55. MISSOURI WONDER OR NOXALL

(65 Days) Very early; nearly round, medium green 6-inch pods. Plant in corn to make green shelled beans and for snap beans when young.

## 51. GENUINE CORNFIELD

(70 Days) Similar to Nancy Davis except that the stripes and mottling are dark brown instead of green. Pods are nearly round, straight, medium green at the picking stage, becoming purple mottled later.

## 52. KENTUCKY WONDER WAX

(65 Days) Pods 7 to 8 in. long; brittle, tender and almost stringless. The dry beans somewhat wrinkled.

## 53. SCARLET RUNNERS

(65 Days) Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes.

## Shell Beans

Grow them for baked beans and soups. They may be used while green or may be dried for winter use.

## 31. RED KIDNEY

(60 Days) Probably the most universally grown soup bean. 6 to 7-in. pods are filled with large red kidney-shaped beans that have a rich flavor. A fine baking bean.

## WHITE NAVY BEANS

The snowy white bean for winter use. See page 42.



Tendergreen Stringless Green Pod Beans

**SNAP BEANS**—An easy crop to grow and liked by everyone. When picked young and tender they have a taste far superior to snap beans that have matured and purchased at your local market. For a continuous supply, plant every two or three weeks commencing after all danger of frost has passed, and continue until about August 15th.

## CROWDER AND EDIBLE PEAS

### EARLY WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. 80c, postpaid.

### BROWN SUGAR OR CREAM CROWDER

1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.

### EARLY SIX-WEEK BROWNEYE

1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.

### RICE OR LADY PEAS

1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.20, postpaid.

### DIXIE QUEEN BROWNEYE

1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.

### BLUE GOOSE OR GRAY CROWDER

1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. 80c, postpaid.

FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL MARKET GARDENERS' LIST

## GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

10. Wade.....	.15	.40	.75	.65 lb.	.54 lb.	.46 lb.
24. Dixie White Stringless.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.	.38 lb.
22. Top Crop Stringless.....	.15	.40	.70	.65 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
11. Stringless Black Valentine.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.	.38 lb.
12. Full Measure Stringless.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.
13. Bountiful.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.
14. Giant Stringless.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.	.38 lb.
18. Contender.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
23. Tenderlong 15.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
21. Sulphur or Brimstone.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
16. Tendergreen Stringless.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.
17. Stringless Red Valentine.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.
19. Tennessee Green Pod.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
8. Stringless Horticultural.....	.15	.40	.75	.62 lb.	.52 lb.	.44 lb.
15. Burpee's Stringless.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.	.38 lb.
9. Commodore (Dwarf Kentucky Wonder)	.15	.50	.90	.80 lb.	.70 lb.	.62 lb.
54. White Half Runner.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.42 lb.	.44 lb.
31. Red Kidney.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.

## WAX BEANS

28. Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
26. Top Notch Golden Wax.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
29. Cherokee Wax.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
27. Bountiful Wax.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
33. Surecrop Stringless Wax.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.

## POLE OR CORNFIELD

47. Kentucky Wonder Brown Seeded.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.	.38 lb.
56. White Kentucky Wonder.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
46. October or Horticultural.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.
45. Nancy Davis.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.
49. McCaslan.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.
44. Ideal Market.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.
55. Missouri Wonder.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.
51. Genuine Cornfield.....	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.48 lb.	.40 lb.
52. Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	.15	.45	.85	.75 lb.	.65 lb.	.57 lb.
53. Scarlet Runners.....	.15	.40	.75	.65 lb.	.55 lb.	.47 lb.

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

# LIMA BEANS

Lima beans should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush lima beans in 3-foot rows, dropping three beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, before the seeds are planted set 6 to 8 foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows. Cover the beans 2 inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

## Bush Lima Beans

### Small Seeded Varieties

#### 37. WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA

(65 Days) A distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so that at first it seems to put out runners. A larger yield, being practically loaded down with pods from early in the season continuously till frost. Valuable as shell bean for winter use.

#### 38. HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA

(65 Days) Sometimes called Baby Limas or "bush butter beans." The original dwarf butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its earliness, yet it continues to set pods up to frost. 16 to 18 inches high; a sure cropper; fine to dry for winter use.

#### 42. JACKSON WONDER OR CALICO

(65 Days) Also known as Florida Speckled Bush Butter Bean. Originated in the South where many prefer it to all other kinds, claiming that the flavor is superior, the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons practically drought proof. About 2 feet high and carry a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It bears early and continues till frost.

#### 43. THOROGREEN

(65 Days) The original green seeded Henderson's. The growth of vine and size of pods are the same as Henderson's Bush Lima, but the dry seeds are a pale green color.

### Large Seeded Varieties

#### 41. FORDHOOK 242

(72 Days) Won the All-American Bronze Medal. A heavy yielder with pods 3 to 4 inches long with 3 to 4 thick green beans to the pod. Hot weather does not affect its yield. At the New York Experiment Station out-yielded ordinary Fordhook 800 lbs. shelled beans per acre.

#### 44. FORDHOOK REGULAR

(75 Days) These are the Standard Market Garden and Shipping Variety. Also highly recommended for freezing. A vigorous and erect growing variety bearing its pods well above the ground in large clusters. Pods are medium green, thick, plump, and straight, containing 3 to 4 beans of highest quality. Seeds are large, white, thick and plump.

#### 40. BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA

(75 Days) An improvement over Burpee's Large Bush Lima, slightly earlier and longer-podded, very productive. Pods contain 4 to 5 greenish tinged large plump flat-oval seeds.

## Pole Lima Beans

#### 57. WOOD'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA (Butter Bean)

(75 Days) An improvement on the small Sieva Lima in size of beans and pods and in yield. Remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, producing pods in clusters, and continues to bear over a long season. We recommend it.

#### 58. SMALL POLE LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS (Sieva or Carolina)

(78 Days) Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The "butter bean" of the South and more generally grown than any other.

#### 59. FLORIDA SPECKLED BUTTER BEAN (Calico Bean)

(78 Days) A sure cropper that bears throughout the season. Beans are like the Sieva except that they are speckled.

#### 60. GIANT SPECKLED POLE LIMA

(90 Days) A large seeded type of Florida Speckled Butter Bean; the beans and pods are much larger and come into bearing a little later.

#### 61. CARPINTERIA LARGE POLE LIMA

(85 Days) Excels in productiveness, bearing a great abundance of large pods, with large plump, thin-skinned beans, extremely tender and exceptionally fine flavor.

#### 62. KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA

(85 Days) Heavy yielder and uniformly large podded, containing four or five big, plump beans of the best quality. An excellent variety.

## GARDEN BEETS

PLANT FROM MARCH TILL AUGUST

An ounce plants 50 ft. of row; 6 to 8 lbs. plant an acre. For the earliest beets plant in a hot-bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets are grown on nearly all types of soils but thrive best on a light, fairly deep, well drained loam that has been previously manured. Use well rotted manure; smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is applied. Plant in rows 15 to 18 inches apart; cover 1 inch and thin out to 4 inches apart. Cultivate shallow so as not to disturb the rootlets. Store as recommended on page 9 for carrots. Do not forget that beet tops make fine greens.

#### 73. DETROIT DARK RED

(55 Days) A beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with medium tops and small taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The flesh is solid, always tender, of good flavor and excellent color. A splendid beet for bunching for market; we recommend our well bred strain to home gardeners and for market gardeners.

#### 70. IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD

(55 Days) If in doubt about what beets to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Ideal for planting in May, June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper.

#### 68. CRIMSON GLOBE BEET

(55 Days) If asked the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around, with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood-red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for winter.

#### 67. EARLY WONDER

(50 Days) If earliness is desired, you have it in Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer for next winter.

#### 69. CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

(50 Days) Crosby's is a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. The color is bright red with bright vermillion red flesh, very sweet and tender. We have a splendidly bred pedigreed stock that is early, has fine shape and color, and we believe cannot be surpassed for quality.

#### 71. EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN

(45 Days) In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, adapting it for first early crop and forcing. About ten days earlier than Early Blood Turnip. Fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about 2 inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops.

#### 76. SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet or Sea Kale)

(50 Days) A real cut-and-come-again salad; after cutting, it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July.

## Stock Beets or Mangels

PLANT FROM APRIL TILL JUNE 15th

Soak the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart, the drills one inch deep. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon as possible. When frost comes dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering. They are acrid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. 6 to 8 pounds plant an acre.

#### 80. MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED

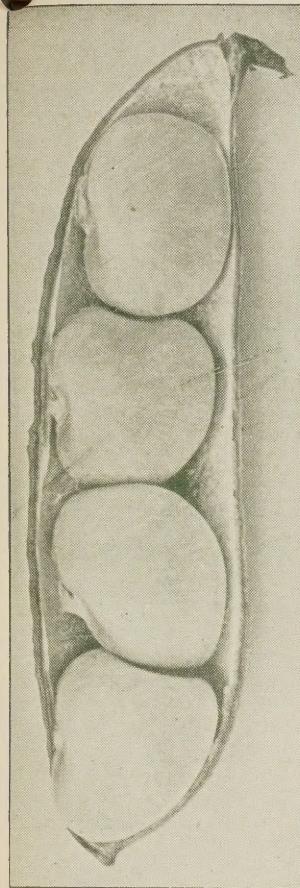
(110 Days) No mangel can compare with this variety in yield. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid.

#### 82. GOLDEN TANKARD

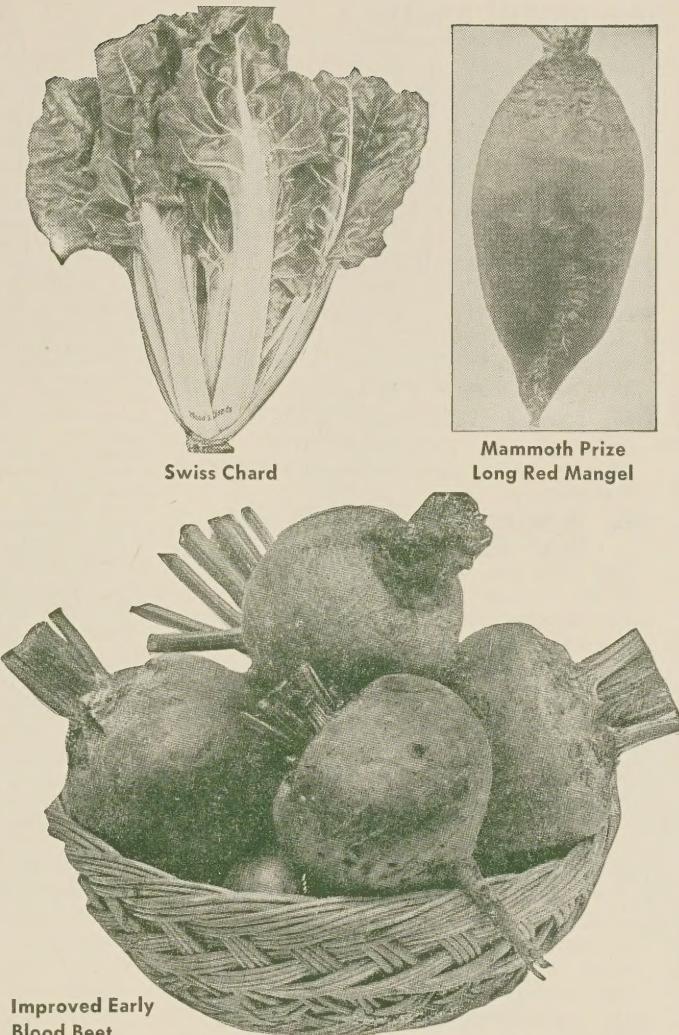
(95 Days) The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yield particularly well on light soils.

#### 83. SILESIAN SUGAR

(90 Days) The tonnage per acre is not as great as from other stock beets, but the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully 50% greater because of its high sugar content. Grows partly out of the ground and is easily harvested.



Fordhook 242 Bush Lima Beans



Swiss Chard



Mammoth Prize  
Long Red Mangel



Detroit  
Dark Red Beet



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

Improved Early  
Blood Beet

#### BUSH LIMA BEANS

37. Wood's Prolific Bush.....  
38. Henderson's Bush.....  
42. Jackson Wonder.....  
43. Thorogreen.....  
41. Fordhook 242.....  
44. Fordhook Regular.....  
40. Burpee's Improved Bush.....

#### POLE LIMA BEANS

57. Wood's Improved Pole.....  
58. Small Pole Lima.....  
59. Florida Speckled.....  
60. Giant Speckled.....  
61. Carpenteria.....  
62. King of the Garden.....

#### GARDEN BEETS

73. Detroit Dark Red.....  
70. Improved Early Blood.....  
68. Crimson Globe.....  
67. Early Wonder.....  
69. Crosby's Egyptian.....  
71. Extra Early Egyptian.....  
76. Swiss Chard.....

#### MANGELS

80. Mammoth Prize.....  
82. Golden Tankard.....  
83. Selesian Sugar.....

#### POSTPAID PRICES — PER POUND

Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.
	.15	.35	.65	.53 lb.	.43 lb.
	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.
	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.
	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.52 lb.
	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.52 lb.
	.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.52 lb.

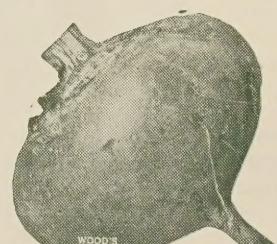
#### NOT PREPAID — PER POUND

1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
.45	.40 lb.	.36 lb.	.31 lb.
.43	.38 lb.	.33 lb.	.28 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.36 lb.	.31 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.36 lb.	.31 lb.
.50	.45 lb.	.42 lb.	.37 lb.
.50	.45 lb.	.42 lb.	.37 lb.
.50	.45 lb.	.42 lb.	.37 lb.

1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
.45	.40 lb.	.36 lb.	.31 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.33 lb.	.28 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.35 lb.	.30 lb.
.50	.45 lb.	.40 lb.	.35 lb.
.50	.45 lb.	.40 lb.	.35 lb.
.50	.45 lb.	.40 lb.	.35 lb.

Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
	.10	.25	.65	\$1.05
	.10	.25	.65	1.05
	.10	.25	.65	1.05
	.10	.25	.65	1.05
	.10	.25	.65	1.05
	.10	.25	.65	1.05
	.10	.20	.55	.90
	.10	.20	.55	.90

Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
	.10	.20	.45	.75
	.10	.20	.45	.75
	.10	.20	.45	.75



Crosby's Egyptian Beet

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

# CABBAGE

## PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond)

**Spring Planting**—Plant the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hotbed in January, February or March; for a summer crop plant the early varieties outside from April to June.

**Winter Cabbage**—Plant the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

**CULTURE**—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2 to 2½-foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. One ounce will plant 100 feet of row and produces about 2,000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

## 93. SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

(65 Days) **Early, Sureheading and Solid.** Earliness, hardness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. Grown in nearly every garden in the South. Our strain has been carefully bred for earliness and for tight solid heads of uniform size, weighing 2½ to 3 pounds, shape, fine texture and quality. It is cold resistant, and one of the surest heading of the very early cabbages.

## 94. CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD

(75 Days) (Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield)—**Fine Size, Fine Quality, Uniform**—Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, solid, with less pointed and thicker heads which weigh 4 to 4½ pounds. It has earliness, hardness, fine size and fine quality. Exceptionally hardy and good size; a sure cropper and a heavy yielder.

## 96. ALL HEAD EARLY

(85 Days) (Fine to follow Wakefield)—A thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness, we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine.

## 100. FERRY'S ROUND DUTCH

(71 Days) A favorite with local markets. The 4½ to 5-lb. heads are nearly round, solid and of fine quality. Slow to bolt to seed.

## 107. CHIEFTAIN DRUMHEAD SAVOY

(90 Days) Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost. To have the finest hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather.

## 91. COPENHAGEN MARKET

(70 Days) About as early as Charleston Wakefield, yet it has good size for so early a cabbage; about 3 to 3½ pounds; nearly round, tightly folded and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage; fine grained and tender; the hearts are pure white.

## 106. DANISH BALLHEAD

(110 Days) (Short Stemmed)—The strong point about our strain is its wonderful keeping quality. Heads may be stored almost as safely as potatoes and furnish a supply from fall till spring. The almost round heads are solid, hard, tight and surprisingly heavy, weighing 6 to 6½ lbs. Even our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch cannot equal it in solidity, weight, tightness of head and wonderful keeping quality.

## 95. EARLY FLAT DUTCH

(85 Days) For a second early to follow Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads. Has few outside leaves, heads are large for size of plant. Plant again in April or May for summer crop.

## 103. LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH

(110 Days) A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter.

## 104. WOOD'S PRIZE HEAD LATE FLAT DUTCH

(110 Days) The finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere at any price. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class sure-keeping, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest qualities. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. Heads weigh 12 to 15 pounds.

## 97. ALL SEASONS

(90 Days) One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round and of the best quality. Will withstand hot sun and dry weather, an excellent keeper.

## 102. SUREHEAD

(110 Days) A sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are finest quality, large, thick, somewhat flattened. Uniform in size and color, firm and solid, and weigh 10 to 12 lbs.

## 105. LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD

(110 Days) A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. Few outside leaves.

## 114. CHINESE PETSAI OR CELERY CABBAGE

Somewhat resembles cos lettuce. Yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid coleslaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. Plant in spring and again in July and August. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; heads in 80 to 90 days.

## 108. MAMMOTH ROCK RED

(100 Days) The largest and surest heading red cabbage. Best for pickling. Heads are large, round, very solid and attractive.

CABBAGE PLANTS. See page 27

## YELLOWS RESISTANT CABBAGES

On cabbage yellows infested soils only varieties that are resistant to this disease can be successfully grown.

## 110. MARION MARKET

(75 Days) The yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market a few days later, but a larger head with same crisp tenderness.

## 111. WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS

(95 Days) Where cabbage yellows is prevalent this resistant strain should be planted instead of the non-resistant All Seasons.

# CARROTS

Carrots should be planted in every home garden. They are one of the best sources of Vitamin A. Nutrition specialists have pointed out their value in the human diet. When fed with fodder, they also make nutritious feed for horses, cattle and sheep and substitutes for grain concentrates. They keep stock in good condition.

## PLANT FROM MARCH TILL AUGUST

**CULTURE**—Plant in a light, rich, deeply worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart, ½ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later plantings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before planting. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect them from frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

## 119. SCARLET INTERMEDIATE

(75 Days) The carrot that should be in every garden. The finest carrot for all purposes. Not as early as Chantenay, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, 6 to 7 in. long, 1½ in. thick, holding its thickness to the small tap-root; has rich, bright orange-colored flesh so much preferred, without heavy core objectionable in many carrots.

## 120. DANVERS HALF LONG

(75 Days) Danvers thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. Danvers is one of the most popular carrots with both home and market gardeners.

## 121. IMPERATOR

(75 Days) A little longer than Danvers, but holds its thickness to the tap-root better than most long carrots, being almost cylindrical for the first few inches, then tapering to a semi-blunt end. The roots are 7 to 8 inches long; rich orange flesh. Fine-grained, tender and fine quality. For home garden—a universal favorite.

## 122. RED CORED CHANTENAY

(70 Days) A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young. When full grown they are about 5½ to 6 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots.

## 123. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

(85 Days) Fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering, deep orange roots, free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock.

## 124. NANTES HALF LONG SCARLET

(70 Days) Excellent for home gardens. The tops are small, roots are cylindrical, stump rooted 1¼ inches thick, 6 to 7 inches long, bright orange color, practically coreless.



Selected Early Jersey Wakefield



Imperator Carrot



Copenhagen Market



Ferry's Round Dutch



Marion Market Yellow Resistant

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

### CABBAGE

93. Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.....

94. Charleston Wakefield.....

96. All Head Early.....

100. Ferry's Round Dutch.....

107. Chieftain Drumhead Savoy.....

91. Copenhagen Market.....

106. Danish Ballhead Short Stem.....

95. Early Flat Dutch.....

103. Large Late Flat Dutch.....

104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.....

97. All Seasons.....

102. Surehead.....

105. Large Late Drumhead.....

114. Chinese Petsai of Celery Cabbage.....

108. Mammoth Rock Red.....

POSTPAID PRICES					
Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	
.10	.40	\$1.00	\$1.65	\$2.75	
.10	.40	1.00	1.65	2.75	
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50	
.10	.50	1.25	2.10	3.50	
.10	.50	1.25	2.10	3.50	
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50	
.10	.60	1.45	2.40	4.00	
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50	
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50	
.10	.40	1.00	1.65	2.75	
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50	
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50	
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50	
.10	.30	.80	1.35	2.25	
.10	.65	1.60	2.70	4.50	

### YELLOW RESISTANT VARIETIES

110. Marion Market.....

111. Wisconsin All Seasons.....

Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
.10	.45	1.15	1.95	3.25
.10	.50	1.25	2.10	3.50

### CARROTS

119. Scarlet Intermediate.....

120. Danvers Half Long.....

121. Imperator.....

122. Red Cored Chantenay.....

123. Improved Long Orange.....

124. Nantes Half Long Scarlet.....

Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
.10	.30	.70	1.20	2.00
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.30	.70	1.20	2.00



Red Cored Chantenay Carrot

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

## Cauliflower

**CULTURE**—Plant the early varieties half an inch deep in a hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, plant Danish Giant in May or June and treat exactly like cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. When the heads are about 2 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the head and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored.

### 128. EARLIEST SNOWBALL

(90 Days) Extra fine. Will please the most exacting grower. Large, solid heavy, nearly globe shaped pure white heads, 9 to 10 inches across, that are of fine texture and uniform in size.

### 131. DANISH GIANT or DRY WEATHER

(110 Days) A variety which is actually drought resistant and will produce heads when other varieties are a complete failure due to lack of moisture. A little later than Early Snowball, but produces creamy white heads of excellent quality.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. See page 27.

## Celery

**CULTURE**—About 12 to 14 weeks before the plants are to be set in the garden plant  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep in boxes indoors, in hot-bed, or outside when the ground can be worked. Keep the beds thoroughly moist until the seeds germinate. Transplant from June till October, setting them 6 to 8 inches apart, earth up as they grow, but do not let earth get into the heart of the plant. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak 24 hours before planting.

### SELF-BLANCHING CELERIES

They grow so quickly and blanch so easily they should have a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

### 138. GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

(115 Days) Tender crispness, delicious nutty flavor and absence of strings make this a real delicacy. The stalks are broad, thick and heavy, and easily blanch to a rich, appetizing golden yellow. Easy to grow, for it blanches with much less earthing up than most celeries.

### 137. IMPROVED WHITE PLUME

(112 Days) The earliest and easiest to grow; being self-blanching, requires but little earthing up. Has a full heart that blanches pure white; the solid stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use.

### WINTER CELERIES

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be a self-blanching kind, but for winter use that a winter variety be planted.

### 136. GIANT PASCAL

(135 Days) Large, thick stalks are crisp, have rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. Heart is creamy yellow. Ideal for late fall and winter. Keeps splendidly. Blanches easily.

### 141. CELERIAC or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

(120 Days) Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. Roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets. Plant and cultivate like celery but does not require earthing up.

## Collards

PLANT MARCH TILL AUGUST

**CULTURE**—One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is harder and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted two feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like cabbage.

### 146. CAROLINA HEADER

(80 Days) Heads up like a cabbage, yet is hardy enough to stand severe winters. It makes a nice sized head, with enough bottom leaves to protect it. Stalk is short, head is firm, the slightly savoyed leaves are spaced close together; a late seeder. You can grow it on land so poor that it would not produce a crop of cabbage.

### 143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM

(80 Days) Very popular wherever grown. Short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Fine flavor.

### 145. WHITE CABBAGE

(80 Days) Called cabbage-collard because of its resemblance to cabbage. Hardy and grows on the poorest soils. White and crisp as a cabbage.

### 144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN

(80 Days) Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly. Grows on poor land. No Southern garden complete without it.

### 147. VATES

(75 Days) A variety bred by and named for the Virginia Truck Experiment Station that is a valuable addition to the collard family. The leaves are darker in color than Georgia or Southern Collard, are thicker with a waxy green color; slow to bolt to seed.

## GARDEN CORN

PLANT FROM APRIL TILL AUGUST

1 qt. is about 2 lbs. 2 1/2 qts. is about 5 lbs.  
10 lbs. is about 2 2/3 peck.  
15 lbs. is about 1 peck.

THE VARIETIES ON THIS PAGE ARE NOT SUGAR CORNS. THEY ARE HARDIER AND CAN BE PLANTED EARLIER THAN THE SUGAR CORNS AND MAKE EXCELLENT ROASTING EARS BEFORE THE SUGAR CORNS ARE READY.

**CULTURE**—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early April. SWEET CORNS ARE TENDER and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

### 153. WOOD'S HYBRID TRUCKER'S FAVORITE CORN

(78 Days) Has all the good qualities of Trucker's Favorite plus the advantages of hybrid corn, 50% greater yield, larger more uniform ears of better quality. Ears placed low on stronger stalks with deeper roots that resist storm, drought, insects and disease. It has beautiful tender, delicious roasting ears, with deep plump grain. Superior for home gardens or shipping. Left to mature it brings a big premium as the earliest white milling corn making finest quality meal.

### 150. BLAND'S EXTRA EARLY

(65 Days) If you want the first roasting ears in your neighborhood, you must plant Bland's—Bland's is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, about a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. We recommend it to the private gardener and to those who grow it for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn and the size and appearance should make it a ready seller.

### 151. TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

(75 Days) Make a planting of Trucker's Favorite to make bigger ears to come in after Bland's Extra Early—There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker's Favorite. It makes an ear about 10 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender sweet grains. It is much harder than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, is ready for market in about 75 days. Although not a sugar corn it makes the finest roasting ears. We believe nearly 90 per cent of the table corns shipped North by truck growers is Trucker's Favorite; on the Richmond market it outsells all garden corns and brings top prices. Unfortunately, the name "Trucker's Favorite" appealed to many seedsmen as a good one, and it has been applied to many other corns. To have the real Trucker's Favorite corn order from us, who originated it.

### 152. EXTRA EARLY ADAMS

(70 Days) The earliest of all white corns except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk. Can be planted close together. Grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns.

### 155. NORFOLK MARKET

(80 Days) Not as early as Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding.

### 154. IDEAL or BIG EARLY ADAMS

(75 Days) Intermediate as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland's Extra Early and Trucker's Favorite. Hardier than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, with 12 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy. This is a good corn to come in after Bland's Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker's Favorite.

## Popcorns

### 183. PURDUE 31 HYBRID

This hybrid combines high yield with good expansion and excellent quality and has become one of the most popular of the hybrids. The ears are medium to large (7-8 inches) with 14 to 16 rows of medium yellow kernels. The plants are 6 to 6 1/2 feet tall, vigorous, and stand well to maturity. Under good conditions this hybrid will develop at least two good ears per stalk.

### 180. SOUTH AMERICAN or DYNAMITE

(115 Days) A large grained yellow popcorn; pops perfectly white; very tender.

### 182. WHITE RICE

(110 Days) Pops pure white; the quality is excellent; very tender.



Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

## Cress

### 187. WATER CRESS

(50 Days) Plant along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one planting is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be planted in seed bed in a damp location and transplanted.

### 186. UPLAND

(60 Days) The perennial that stays green the whole year. Boil like greens or serve like lettuce. The flavor is like water cress.

### 188. CURLED or PEPPER GRASS

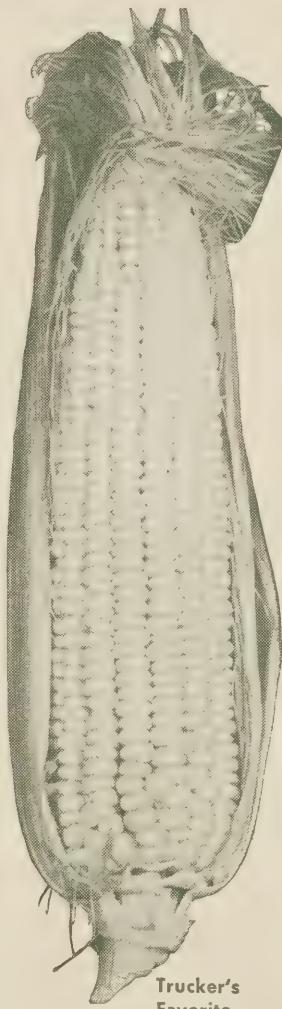
(40 Days) Plant at intervals to have a continuous supply of an enjoyable pungent salad; fine served with lettuce.



Cress

## 185. Corn Salad

(60 Days) A delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plant from early spring until April; fall planting during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach.



Trucker's Favorite

### CAULIFLOWER

128. Earliest Snowball  
131. Danish Giant or Dry Weather

### CELERY

138. Golden Self Blanching  
137. Improved White Plume  
136. Giant Pascal  
141. Celeriac

### COLLARDS

146. Carolina Header  
143. N. C. Short Stem  
145. White Cabbage  
144. Georgia or Southern  
147. Yates Non-heading

### 185. CORN SALAD

### CRESS

187. Water Cress  
186. Upland  
188. Curled or Pepper Grass

### GARDEN CORN

153. Hybrid Trucker's Favorite  
150. Bland's Extra Early  
151. Trucker's Favorite  
152. Extra Early Adams  
155. Norfolk Market  
154. Ideal or Big Early Adams

### POPCORNS

183. Purdue 31 Hybrid  
180. South American or Dynamite  
182. White Rice

POSTPAID PRICES					
Pkt.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	
.25	.75	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$9.00	
.20	.50	.95	1.75	6.00	
Pkt.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	
.15	.30	.50	.85	2.15	
.15	.25	.40	.70	1.80	
.15	.25	.40	.70	1.80	
.15	.30	.50	.85	2.15	
Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	
.10	.50	1.25	2.10	3.50	
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75	
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75	
Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75	
.10	.30	.80	1.35	2.25	
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50	
Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
.15	.65	1.15	2.90	4.80	8.00
.10		.30	.80	1.35	2.25
.10		.20	.55	.90	1.50
Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
.20	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.
.15	.35	.60	.50 lb.	.40 lb.	.32 lb.
.15	.30	.55	.45 lb.	.36 lb.	.28 lb.
.15	.35	.60	.50 lb.	.40 lb.	.32 lb.
.15	.30	.55	.45 lb.	.36 lb.	.28 lb.
.15	.35	.60	.50 lb.	.38 lb.	.30 lb.
Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
.20	.55	1.00	.90 lb.	.80 lb.	.72 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.45 lb.	.37 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.45 lb.	.37 lb.

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

### NOT PREPAID

1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
.50	.45 lb.	.40 lb.	.35 lb.
.40	.35 lb.	.30 lb.	.25 lb.
.35	.30 lb.	.26 lb.	.21 lb.
.40	.35 lb.	.30 lb.	.25 lb.
.35	.30 lb.	.26 lb.	.21 lb.
.40	.35 lb.	.28 lb.	.23 lb.
1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
.80	.75 lb.	.70 lb.	.65 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.35 lb.	.30 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.35 lb.	.30 lb.

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

# SWEET or SUGAR CORN

PLANT MAY TILL AUGUST

1 1/2 lbs. is a heaped quart. 5 lbs. is about 1/2 peck.

## Do Not Plant Sweet Corn Till the Ground Is Thoroughly Warm

### 160. GOLDEN BANTAM

(80 Days) The earliest and sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. The ears are not large, but are deliciously sweet and tender, about 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad grains. The most popular of all the early yellow sugar corns.

### 159. GOLDEN GIANT

(85 Days) A cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents but larger than Golden Bantam and only a few days later. The cob is small and carries 14 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds.

### 164. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

(90 Days) One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are usually borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg."

### 166. STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

(90 Days) Recognized as the standard late sugar corn for the home garden, for market and canning. The ears are large, the grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary; but its strong point is that it remains in the green state longer than any other sugar corn.

### 163. GOLDEN EVERGREEN

(85 Days) The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam, with the Evergreen type of ear, with 14 to 18 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. Plant Golden Evergreen. We are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality.

### 162. BLACK MEXICAN

(85 Days) The ripe grains are bluish-black, but are remarkably white in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about 8 inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. We recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties.

## Hybrid Sugar Corns

### 171. HYBRID COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

(95 Days) A hybrid variety of the Country Gentleman class with the typical zig-zag rows of deep, tender, narrow, white kernels. The stalks are about 7 feet tall, ears 7 to 8 inches long. Excellent flavor, good texture, fine for market gardeners or home gardeners.

### 169. IOANA HYBRID

(87 Days) A very productive main crop strain. It is resistant to both wilt and drought; the ears are 7 to 8 inches long, 12-14 rowed; filled with medium, narrow, light yellow kernels.

### 167. GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM HYBRID

(85 Days) Outstanding early hybrid for the South.

### 158. HYBRID STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

(95 Days) A better and more uniform yielder than open pollinated Stowell's.

### 173. IOCHIEF HYBRID

(87 Days) 1951 All-America Gold Medal Winner. It has ears 9 to 10 inches long with 16 to 18 rows of deep yellow grains, tender and excellent flavor. Somewhat resistant to heat and drought; a heavy producer.

### 172. ARISTOGOLD BANTAM EVERGREEN HYBRID CORN

(87 Days) A most vigorous, high yielding yellow hybrid of exceptionally good quality. Ears 9 to 10 inches long with 16 to 18 rows of deep, golden yellow kernels, produced on stalks that grow 7 to 8 feet high. Husks are tight, resisting ear worms and smut. A great favorite with both home and market gardeners.

## CUCUMBER

PLANT APRIL TO JULY

1 oz. plants 100 hills.

2 lbs. plant an acre.

Plant when the weather becomes settled warm, not over an inch deep, in hills four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put ten seeds to the hill, thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. For pickling, plant in June or July.

### 204. SANTEE

See page 1 for full description.

### 203. EARLY SURECROP HYBRID

(58 Days) Fruits slender, blunt ends, 8 to 9 in. long, 2 1/2 in. in diameter, holds its dark green color well after picking. Flesh is crisp, white and unusually delicious, small seed cavity. Its resistance to Mosaic and Downy Mildew keep the vines alive and productive long after most varieties have wilted. Suitable for market grower, greenhouse, as well as home gardener.

### 199. PALMETTO

(65 Days) A new downy mildew-resistant cucumber. The fruits are a very dark green color and are eight to nine inches long; the seed cavity is small and the flesh is excellent, the flavor is good. It is especially recommended for home garden.

### 200. A & C or COLORADO

(60 Days) Intense dark green demanded by market growers. Fruits are about 10 inches long, 2 to 2 1/2 inches thick, straight and symmetrical. The vines are vigorous growers and disease resistant. A grand shipper.

### 189. WOOD'S EARLIGREEN

(60 Days) The name Earlgreen describes its earliness and the fine, rich dark green color it holds long after picking. 9 in or more in length, 2 1/2 in. in diameter, perfectly straight, well filled at both ends, tapering slightly.

### 192. MARKETER

(65 Days) Very dark green fruits, 8 inches long, tapering slightly at both ends. A handsome cucumber for market and home use.

### 202. WHITE WONDER

(60 Days) For the home garden. Pure white at all stages of growth; the quality is fine.

### 198. EARLY GREEN CLUSTER

(55 Days) Very early; bears clusters of two and three. If kept gathered, will continue to set fruit. The right size and shape for pickles.

### 193. STRAIGHT 8

(60 Days) This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits 8 to 9 inches long and about 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready to use—free from objectionable striping. Tender, crisp, fine flavor. Ideal for home and market.

### 196. IMPROVED LONG GREEN

(London Long Green)

(70 Days) Our fine strain produces uniformly slender dark-green fruits about 12 in. long. Young fruit just right for pickles, larger ones for slicing. Universally grown in home gardens.

### 197. GREEN PROLIFIC (Early Short Green)

(55 Days) An early and prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green, fine quality.

### 194. EARLY FORTUNE

(65 Days) Holds its dark green color; does not yellow till almost ripe.

### 201. GHERKIN or BURR

(60 Days) For pickling.

### 191. EARLY WHITE SPINE

(60 Days) Favorite for home gardens.

### 190. NATIONAL PICKLING

Exceptionally fine for high grade pickles.

### 195. BOSTON PICKLING

(55 Days) Very early, fine for pickling.

## Endive

PLANT MARCH, TO MAY, AUGUST and SEPTEMBER

Beginning in March, plant each month till September in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

### 210. GREEN CURLED

(90 Days) Leaves are dark green, finely but deeply cut and fringed. They are used for garnishing. The blanched hearts are crisp and tender, of fine flavors and very good for salads. The plants are 12 to 15 inches across and are easily tied for blanching.

## Egg Plant

PLANT FEBRUARY, MARCH and APRIL

CULTURE—Plant in hotbed in February or March. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly. An ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

### 206. BLACK BEAUTY

(110 Days) Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The color is uniform over the entire fruit.

### 207. FLORIDA HIGH BUSH

(125 Days) An unusually heavy bearer. Fruits produced high off ground prevents rot. They are slightly longer than thick; bears profusely and continuously; disease resistant.

# Kale

PLANT FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AUG., and SEPT.

An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

## 219. GREEN CURLED SIBERIAN

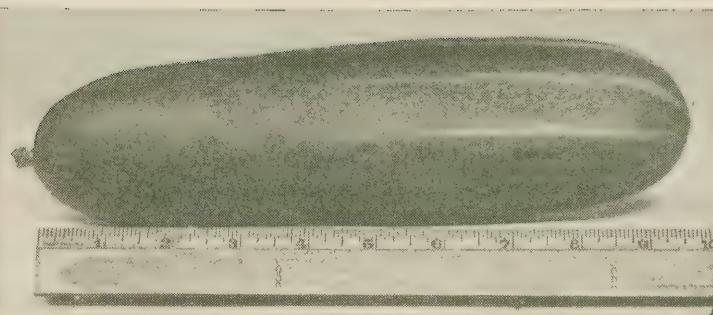
(Blue Kale or Dwarf German Greens)

(65 Days) A hardy, vigorous, spreading kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Stands zero weather. A splendid kale for both home use and market. Slow to seed.

## 222. SPRING KALE

(Spring Sprouts or Hanover Salad)

(30 Days) Sometimes called Hanover Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender.



Marketer Cucumber

## 220. DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH

A hardy spreading kale, bluish green in color, that will stand extreme cold without injury and ships long distances without yellowing. Beautifully curled and retains its crisp fresh appearance long after cutting. Grows close to the ground, 12 to 15 inches high, and yields a mass of fine salad.

## 221. DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH KALE

A finely curled, spreading, low-growing variety. Very popular with truck growers because of its rich green color and double curled leaves.

## SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

160. Golden Bantam.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.
159. Golden Giant.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.
164. Country Gentleman.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.
166. Stowell's Evergreen.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.
163. Golden Evergreen.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.43 lb.	.35 lb.
162. Black Mexican.....	.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.	.38 lb.

## HYBRID SUGAR CORNS

171. Hybrid Country Gentleman.....	.20	.45	.85	.75 lb.	.65 lb.	.57 lb.
169. Ioana Hybrid.....	.20	.40	.75	.65 lb.	.56 lb.	.48 lb.
167. Golden Cross Bantam Hybrid.....	.20	.40	.75	.65 lb.	.56 lb.	.48 lb.
158. Hybrid Stowell's Evergreen.....	.20	.45	.85	.75 lb.	.65 lb.	.57 lb.
173. Iochief Hybrid.....	.20	.50	.90	.80 lb.	.70 lb.	.62 lb.
172. Aristogold Bantam Evergreen.....	.20	.50	.90	.80 lb.	.70 lb.	.62 lb.

## CUCUMBER

203. Early Surecrop Hybrid.....	.25		4.00	15.00	.....	.....
204. Santee.....	.15		.50	1.25	2.10	3.50
199. Palmetto.....	.10		.40	1.15	1.95	3.25
200. A & C or Colorado.....	.10		.30	.80	1.35	2.25
189. Wood's Earlgreen.....	.10		.35	.90	1.50	2.50
192. Marketer.....	.10		.35	.90	1.50	2.50
202. White Wonder.....	.10		.35	.90	1.50	2.50
193. Straight 8.....	.10		.30	.80	1.35	2.25
196. Improved Long Green.....	.10		.30	.80	1.35	2.25
197. Green Prolific.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
198. Early Green Cluster.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
201. Gherkin or Burr.....	.10		.35	.90	1.50	2.50
191. Early White Spine.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
190. National Pickling.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
195. Boston Pickling.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
194. Early Fortune.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00

## ENDIVE

210. Green Curled.....	.10		.25	.65	1.05	1.75
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## EGG PLANT

206. Black Beauty.....	.15	.50	.85	2.15	3.60	6.00
207. Florida High Bush.....	.15	.50	.85	2.15	3.60	6.00

## KALE

219. Green Curled Siberian.....	.10		.20	.55	.90	1.50
220. Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch.....	.10		.30	.80	1.35	2.25
221. Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
222. Spring Kale.....	.10		.....	.20	.30	.50

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

## POSTPAID PRICES — PER POUND

Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.43 lb.	.35 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.	.38 lb.

## NOT PREPAID — PER POUND

1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
.45	.40 lb.	.34 lb.	.29 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.34 lb.	.29 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.34 lb.	.29 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.34 lb.	.29 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.33 lb.	.28 lb.
.45	.40 lb.	.36 lb.	.31 lb.

1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
.65	.60 lb.	.55 lb.	.50 lb.
.55	.50 lb.	.46 lb.	.41 lb.
.55	.50 lb.	.46 lb.	.41 lb.
.65	.60 lb.	.55 lb.	.50 lb.
.70	.65 lb.	.60 lb.	.55 lb.
.70	.65 lb.	.60 lb.	.55 lb.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

# Lettuce

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY, JULY TO OCTOBER

Lettuce requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water. Make your plantings in boxes or hotbeds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 12 to 15 inches apart in 18-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 3 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

## 232. SALAD BOWL

See full description and price on page 1.

## 230. WOOD'S CABBAGE

(65 Days) If asked to name the most satisfactory all-round lettuce, we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. May be planted in the early spring, in the later summer, in the fall, and it is fine for forcing in hotbed, making a medium large, firm head that blanches nicely. Quality is excellent, flavor sweet and buttery.

## 242. ICEBERG

(80 Days) No lettuce is more crisp; the large ribs are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, being sweet, crisp and delicious. A choice lettuce for home gardens and nearby markets.

## 236. IMPERIAL 44

If you have not been able to get your lettuce to head plant this newer New York or iceberg type. It makes firm, deep green heads of good size in warm weather. Plant it instead of New York No. 12. Fine for home gardens and market.

## 231. IMPROVED BIG BOSTON

(75 Days) May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanched.

## 240. COS or ROMAINE

(65 Days) Dark green strain. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch pure white, and crisp as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet, has distinct quality that is a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it yourself; see how well it merits a place in your garden.

## 233. SLOBOLT

(45 Days) Long standing, tender, resists heat. An open head lettuce which develops well in hot weather, without producing seed stalks as early as other varieties. The foliage is light green savoyed and frilled. Withstands mid-summer heat without going to seed for 2 or 3 weeks longer than Grand Rapids or Black Seeded Simpson.

## 243. GREAT LAKES

(82 Days) An All-America Winner. Imperial type, sure heading summer lettuce. Especially valuable for the home garden or trucker; it has a medium size solid head and is resistant to tip burn. The leaves are a distinctive dark green.

## 239. CRISP-AS-ICE

(75 Days) Neither extra early nor extra large, but fine for the private garden. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. The heads are hard, with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet. Slow to start to seed. It heads even under adverse weather conditions.

## 237. SUMMER ALLHEART

(65 Days) No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large, compact, finely blanched heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. A thoroughly dependable header under various weather conditions.

## 238. GRAND RAPIDS

(45 Days) Among the loose leaved lettuces there is nothing handsomer. It makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Forms large, compact clusters finely crimped around the edges. Crisp, tender and sweet.

## 234. BLACK SEDED SIMPSON

(50 Days) Fine for outside planting to make a tender, semi-solid, crisp head. It is the easiest lettuce to grow; reliable and heat-resistant. If you have not been successful with head lettuce, try Black Seeded Simpson.

## 235. EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON

(50 Days) A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanced, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young.

## 241. CHICKEN LETTUCE

(55 Days) Unlike any you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing.

# Kohl Rabi

PLANT MARCH TO MAY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Plant in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, plant every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.

## 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA

(55 Days) The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent.

# Leek

PLANT FEBRUARY, MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

CULTURE—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Plant early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 to 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 18-inch rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

## 227. LARGE FLAG

An early popular strain, having long thick, white, well-blanced stems; 1 1/2 inches thick and 7 to 10 inches long with large, medium drooping leaves.

# Gourds

PLANT MAY AND JUNE—Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash.

## 216. DIPPER

For making dippers.

## 214. NEST-EGG

Good nest-egg; lasts for years.

## 217. MIXED GOURDS

Small varieties, mixed.

# CANTALOUP

COLORADO GROWN—PLANT IN MAY AND JUNE

CULTURE—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

## 256. HALE'S BEST. JUMBO STRAIN

A larger strain than the well known Hale's Best No. 36, largely grown for roadside markets and delivery by truck to city markets. The melons are slightly oval, weigh 5 to 6 pounds, heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. The salmon flesh is thick, sweet and of excellent quality.

## 260. HALE'S BEST No. 36 or H. B.

This is probably more generally grown commercially than any other melon. It has held its place as a shipper on account of its earliness, thick meat, fine texture, delicious eating quality and its ability to stand up under hard shipping conditions. About 6 inches long, nearly round, densely covered with netting and almost entirely without ribs. It is also a splendid home market melon.

## 257. PRIDE OF WISCONSIN

(90 Days) Splendid variety either for home gardens or market gardeners. Fruits are nearly round, very coarse netting, orange flesh, solid and thick with very small seed cavity. Very sweet and of fine flavor.

## 251. IMPROVED ROCKY FORD JR.

(80 Days) An early rust and blight resistant type of Rocky Ford, but somewhat larger. A vigorous grower, the vines keep green and produce big crops of beautifully netted melons. The green flesh is thick, the seed pocket small; the netting is close and deep; the flavor is deliciously sweet.

## 253. GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD

(85 Days) In delicious flavor excels the ordinary Rocky Ford; is slightly longer and a few days later. The rich golden meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. Melons are covered with closely laced gray netting except a narrow strip between the ribs.

## 252. ROCKY FORD NETTED GEM

(85 Days) The original Rocky Ford. The green flesh is thick, with a small cavity; has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape.

## 261. HOLLYBROOK LUSCIOUS

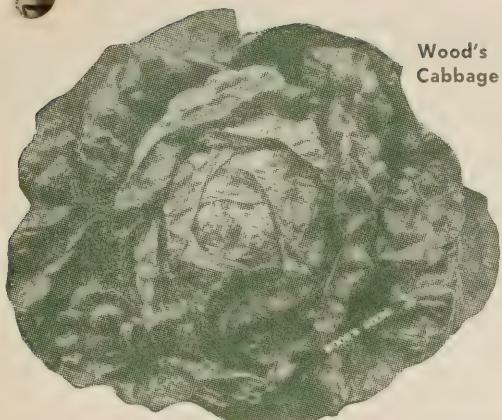
(90 Days) For flavor and size, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for the market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for one family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last.

## 254. LONG JOHN

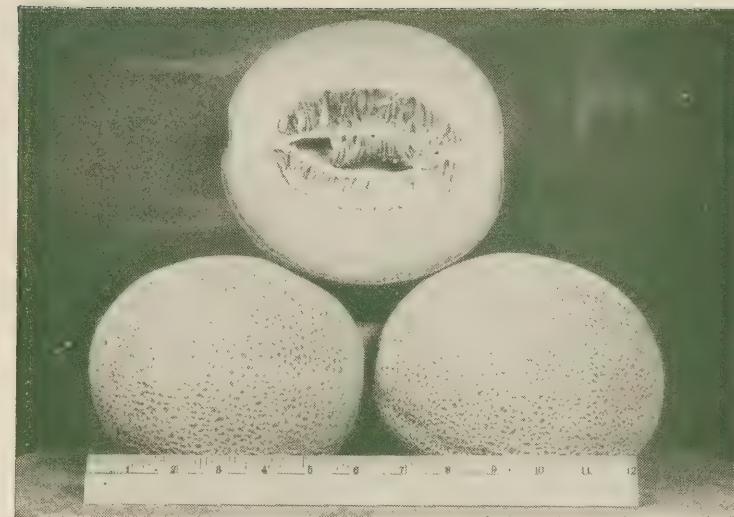
(85 Days) The melons usually average 8 to 10 inches long, but often grow to 12 inches in length. Oblong in shape, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted; green fleshed, thick meat and of most delicious spicy flavor. When marketed it commands highest prices.

OTHER VARIETIES ON PAGE 16

Wood's  
Cabbage Lettuce



Hollybrook Luscious Cantaloupe



Hale's Best Jumbo Strain



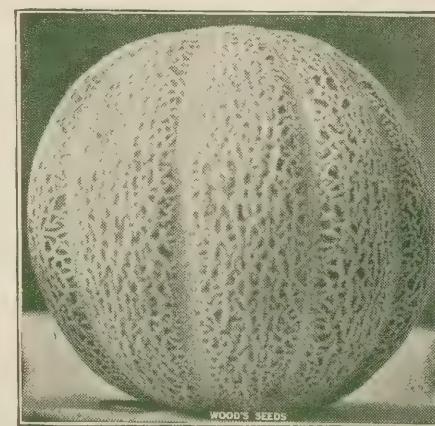
Iceberg Lettuce



Early White Vienna  
Kohl Rabi



Large Flag Leek



Extra Early Hanover

**GOURDS**

216. Dipper.....	.15	.40	.70	1.80	3.00	5.00
214. Nest Egg.....	.15	.35	.60	1.45	2.40	4.00
217. Mixed Gourds.....	.10	.20	.30	.70	1.20	2.00

**KOHL RABI**

225. Early White Vienna.....	.15	.35	.55	1.35	2.25	3.75
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**LEEK**

227. Large Flag.....	.15	.45	.75	2.00	3.30	5.50
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**LETTUCE**

232. Salad Bowl.....	.25		.85	2.15	3.60	6.00
230. Wood's Cabbage.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
242. Iceberg.....	.10		.40	1.00	1.65	2.75
236. Imperial 44.....	.10		.50	1.25	2.10	3.50
231. Improved Big Boston.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
240. Cos or Romaine.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
233. Slobolt.....	.10		.45	1.05	1.80	3.00
243. Great Lakes.....	.10		.75	2.00	3.30	5.50
239. Crisp as Ice.....	.10		.50	1.25	2.10	3.50
237. Summer Allheart.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
238. Grand Rapids.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
234. Black Seeded Simpson.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
235. Early Curled Simpson.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00
241. Chicken Lettuce.....	.10		.30	.70	1.20	2.00

**CANTALOUPE**

256. Hale's Best Jumbo Strain.....	.10		.30	.80	1.35	2.25
260. Hale's Best No. 36 or H. B.....	.10		.30	.80	1.35	2.25
257. Pride of Wisconsin.....	.10		.30	.80	1.35	2.25
251. Improved Rocky Ford Jr.....	.10		.35	.90	1.50	2.50
252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem.....	.10		.30	.80	1.35	2.25
253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford.....	.10		.30	.80	1.35	2.25
254. Long John.....	.10		.45	1.05	1.80	3.00
261. Hollybrook Luscious.....	.15		.45	1.05	1.80	3.00

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

# Cantaloupes (Continued)

# WATERMELONS

## SOUTHERN GROWN PLANT IN MAY AND JUNE

### 247. EXTRA EARLY HANOVER

(70 Days) The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the skin. In earliness, Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor.

### 249. EARLY KNIGHT

(Maryland or Sweet Air)

(80 Days) In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. A happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. Nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick green flesh; very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 in. long, 5 to 6 in. across.

### 259. LARGE HACKENSACK or Turk's Cap

(85 Days) Once called a muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends, has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market.

### 255. HEARTS OF GOLD

(90 Days) The thick orange flesh is deliciously sweet, juicy and spicy right down to the thin rind. Nearly round and covered with a dense gray netting that is insect resistant; it is also blight resistant. About six inches long and usually weighs about two pounds. Highly recommended for home garden and market.

### 248. WOOD'S PERFECTION

(80 Days) The most delicious of all orange-fleshed cantaloupes; beautiful in appearance, but the deliciously sweet spicy flavor of its fine-grained, solid flesh is its outstanding characteristic. There is no trace of stringiness; the flesh is so thick that the seed cavity is unusually small; it is covered with a lace-like netting over the entire melon. We recommend it to everyone as a melon of surpassing quality and flavor.

### 245. HONEY DEW

(110 Days) The smooth skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. Has a flavor distinct from the flavor of cantaloupe.

### 262. BANANA

(90 Days) Banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by four to six inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor.

### 250. WOOD'S EARLY ROCKY FORD

(75 Days) Selected for earliness; a week to ten days earlier than the original Rocky Ford, like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. Has spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes.

### 263. GLASS MELON or Mango

(90 Days) For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant.

Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before the insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

### 272. NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET ICEBOX WATERMELON

See page 1 for description and price.

### 286. GARRISON or DARLINGTON

(90 Days) Striped like a Georgia Rattlesnake and under favorable conditions grows larger, is sweeter and more delicate. Often attain up to 75 lbs. in weight. The flesh is brilliant red, tender luscious, very sweet and has a delicious flavor. Where Garrison is best known it is preferred to all other melons for home gardens.

### 282. DIXIE QUEEN

(85 Days) (Sometimes called Cuban Queen) Not the biggest melon, but the quality is excellent. The sparkling, crisp, rich scarlet flesh is firm, sweet and juicy right up to the thin, tough rind. Unbeatable for the home garden.

### 269. KLECKLEY'S SWEET or MONTE CHRISTO

(85 Days) (The "Wondermelon") All of the sparkling, crisp, bright crimson meat is deliciously sweet right up to the thin rind. For home garden we recommend it without reserve.

### 270. IRISH GRAY

(90 Days) In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweet; in shipping quality, it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit. The color is mottled greenish gray; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, is equally fine for home garden.

### 277. TOM WATSON

(90 Days) For years the outstanding shipping melon and equally popular for the home-garden. The dark green melons are large and long, the flesh rich, red, crisp, juicy and sweet.

### 276. FLORIDA GIANT or CANNONBALL (Black Diamond)

(90 Days) If you grow them on good land, feed them well and leave only one or two melons to the vine, melons weighing nearly a hundred pounds may be grown under favorable growing conditions. The size depends on the land and the supply of proper plant food, but melons averaging 40 lbs. should be produced under usual cultural methods. The melons are oval shaped with blunt ends, dark green skin, firm, crisp, bright red flesh. It is the largest of the newly introduced varieties. Seeds are black.

### 271. FLORIDA FAVORITE

(85 Days) (Sometimes called Pearson)—Not as early as the earliest varieties, yet Florida Favorite is classed as an extra early melon. It is not stringy; the flesh is bright crimson, crisp, solid and deliciously sweet. Although bigger melons have been introduced, Florida Favorite holds its splendid reputation for uniformly good quality and is a prime favorite, especially for the home garden and for shipment to nearby markets.

### 275. STONE MOUNTAIN

(90 Days) One of the largest of the round or nearly round melons, for they frequently weigh 50 pounds or more. The outside color is dark green; the flesh is deep red, firm and solid, almost all heart. Is especially recommended for home garden and nearby markets; the rind is tough enough to stand considerable handling.

### 281. CONGO or 46-40

The only shipping variety known today which is resistant to Anthracnose. This variety promises to be of exceptional importance. The melons are similar in size and shape to Garrison, the rind is very tough and dark green with darker green stripes. The flesh is very bright red. Sweet and ripens well out to the rind.

### 279. IMPROVED GEORGIA or AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE

(90 Days) Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon and by many is preferred to all others. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor and fine quality are unsurpassed by any other melon. We recommend it for home garden and for shipping.

### 284. PRESERVING CITRON

(95 Days) Used for making preserves and sweet-meats and for stock feeding. Enormously productive; keeps for months. Grow them as you do watermelons, but not near your melon patch.

## WILT RESISTANT WATERMELONS

Wilt is the greatest menace to watermelon production in the South and varieties resistant to fusarium wilt have become a real necessity. Wilt is a soil-borne disease and lives in the land for ten to fifteen years. The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties.

### 278. FAIRFAX WILT and ANTHRACNOSE RESISTANT

See full description on page 1.

### 273. BLACKLEE—Wilt Resistant

The dark green rind is about half an inch thick; the flesh deep rich red; seeds black. The rind is very tough, making it excellent for shipping; after pulling it keeps in fine condition longer than other melons; attains a weight up to 50 lbs. To have extra large melons, it is sometimes necessary to remove some young fruits, as the vines are so vigorous and prolific they have a tendency to produce so many the average size is reduced.

### 285. LEESBURG or Wilt Resistant Kleckley's Sweet

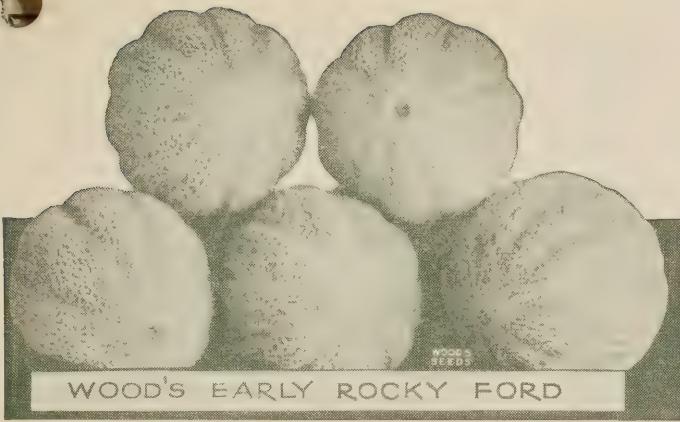
(90 Days) In every way fully equal to our standard strain of Kleckley's Sweet in quality and size, with the distinct advantage of being wilt resistant. It marks a conspicuous advance in the development of this universally popular melon for growing on wilt-sick soils.

### 283. HAWKESBURY—Wilt-Resistant

(90 Days) It makes an oblong melon of good size, averaging about 35 lbs.; light grayish green color; tough rind; medium to deep red flesh; tender, sweet and juicy. It should be planted wherever wilt is prevalent.

### 274. WILT RESISTANT DIXIE QUEEN

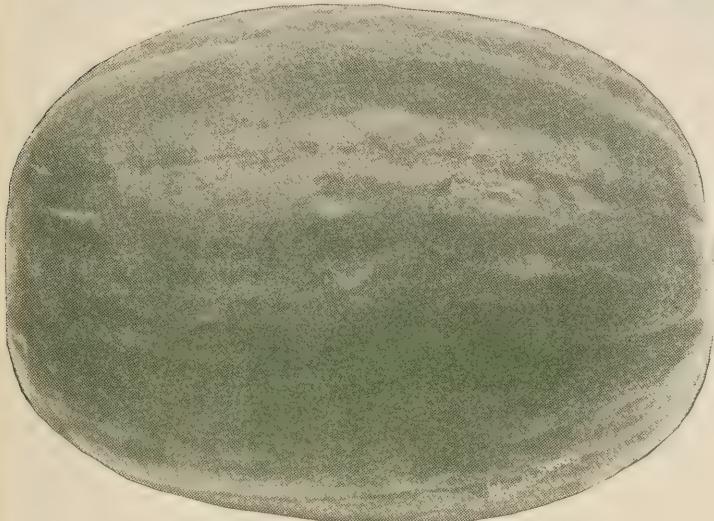
Is highly resistant to Fusarium Wilt, which has become so prevalent in some parts of the country as to render growing watermelons extremely hazardous. Melons are very superior in quality, being sweeter, with more luscious, and deeper, richer red flesh. Distinctive characteristics are larger seed, greater vigor and hardness of vines, which are less affected by adverse weather conditions, and denser foliage giving greater protection to melons against sun-burn.



WOOD'S EARLY ROCKY FORD



Congo Watermelon



Florida Giant or Cannonball Watermelon



New Hampshire Midget (Icebox) Watermelon

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES



Kleckley Sweet  
Watermelon

#### CANTALOUPES (Continued)

- 247. Extra Early Hanover.....
- 249. Early Knight.....
- 259. Large Hackensack.....
- 255. Hearts of Gold.....
- 248. Wood's Perfection.....
- 245. Honey Dew.....
- 262. Banana.....
- 250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford.....
- 262. Glass or Mango.....

#### WATERMELONS

- 272. New Hampshire Midget (Icebox).....
- 286. Garrison or Darlington.....
- 282. Dixie Queen.....
- 269. Kleckley Sweet.....
- 270. Irish Gray.....
- 277. Tom Watson.....
- 276. Florida Giant or Cannonball.....
- 271. Florida Favorite.....
- 275. Stone Mountain.....
- 281. Congo.....
- 279. Georgia Rattlesnake.....
- 284. Preserving Citron.....
- 278. Fairfax Wilt-Resistant.....
- 274. Dixie Queen Wilt-Resistant.....
- 273. Blacklee Wilt-Resistant.....
- 285. Leesburg Wilt-Resistant.....
- 283. Hawkesbury Wilt-Resistant.....

Pkt.	POSTPAID PRICES			
	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50
.10	.30	.80	1.35	2.25
.10	.30	.80	1.35	2.25
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50
.15	.65	1.60	2.40	4.00
Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
.25	.55	1.45	2.40	4.00
.10	.45	1.10	1.80	3.00
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.25	.60	1.00	1.65
.10	.30	.70	1.20	2.00
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.55	1.35	2.25	3.75
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.70	1.80	3.00	5.00
.10	.45	1.10	1.80	3.00
.10	.30	.80	1.35	2.25
.10	.30	.70	1.20	2.00
.10	.30	.70	1.20	2.00



Garrison or Darlington Watermelon

## Mustard

Mustard greens are tasty and very nutritious. The leaves are more tender than spinach and one of the earliest salad greens.

PLANT IN FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER. Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; 1 ounce plants 100 feet of row.

### 290. SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED (Long Standing Type)

(35 Days) The best known and most popular variety. The plants are large and upright in growth, leaves large, long oval, deeply cut edge, which is ruffled and curled, medium dark green, mild flavor.

### 292. CHINESE BROAD LEAVED

(40 Days) Makes a large and tender growth without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. A fine salad or may be boiled for greens.

### 294. FLORIDA BROAD LEAVED

(40 Days) Popular for its fine table quality. Large leaves broad and thick; a quick grower; slow to shoot to seed.

### 291. TENDERGREEN or MUSTARD SPINACH

(25 Days) A mild mustard with a spinach flavor that can be grown in 3 to 4 weeks, and in almost any season of the year, even during hot summer weather, and make an abundance of greens. Make a planting every two weeks.

### 289. FORDHOOKE FANCY

(45 Days) A fine upright growing variety with leaves deeply fringed with ruffled edges, mild flavor for greens or salad. Stands a long time before bolting to seed.

### 293. OLD-FASHIONED MUSTARD

A variety very popular in North Carolina. The leaves are long and ruffled, often referred to as Old-Fashioned Ragged Edge Mustard. No finer mustard salad grown. Matures in six weeks.

## Okra or Gumbo

Okra pods are at their best when they are two to three inches long. Used principally in soups and stews.

When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will plant 30 feet of drill.

### 297. DWARF LONG GREEN POD

(60 Days) Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, set thickly on the plant, form early and are borne throughout the season.

### 298. PERKINS MAMMOTH LONG GREEN

(60 Days) Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 inches long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. The long slender pods are straight, pointed, and hold their tenderness. Fine for canning.

### 296. WHITE VELVET

(60 Days) Bears round, white, smooth pods, 6 to 7 inches long, without ridges like other varieties; slender, fleshy and very tender. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance.

## 295. CLEMSON SPINELESS OKRA

(60 Days) The Clemson Experiment Station introduced this newest okra variety that was awarded the silver medal by the All-America judges. It is a spineless strain of Perkins Mammoth Long Green; produces a prodigious crop of rich, deep green, tender, straight spineless pods of uniformly fine quality. As early as Perkins. Grows 4 feet high.

## ONION SEEDS

PLANT IN FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

In February, March and April plant thickly  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep in hotbeds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds, at least two weedings, and gives larger yields. KEEP FREE OF WEEDS.

### 309. EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL

(85 Days) The earliest white onion; makes good sized pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall to make large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Splendid for pickling.

### 306. VALENCIA SWEET SPANISH

(110 Days) A thoroughbred among onions. With proper culture, sowing the seeds in beds and transplanting 4 inches apart in the row, as large and as sweet onions can be grown as any that are imported. The globe-shaped bulbs are light yellow; the flesh sparkling white, fine grained, mild and exceptionally sweet.

### 303. SILVER SKIN or WHITE PORTUGAL

(100 Days) A beautiful pure white onion of good size largely used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring, and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl.

### 308. PRIZE TAKER or SPANISH KING

(100 Days) Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard; a good copper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. Prize Taker is a success wherever onions can be grown.

### 302. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

(110 Days) The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. Medium to large size, averaging about 2 in. in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting.

## Onion Sets

1/2 peck 4 lbs.; Peck 8 lbs.; Bushel 32 lbs. Bushel Prices Quoted on Request.

Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as spring. 5 to 8 bu. plant an acre.

**EBENEZER**—No onion will keep better, and none will send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard onion of good size and matures early. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 1/2 pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.70. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 1/2 pk. 70c; pk. \$1.25.

**YELLOW DANVERS**—The most popular of all the yellow varieties. The large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 1/2 peck \$1.00; peck \$1.70. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 1/2 peck 70c; peck \$1.25.

**SILVER SKIN**—Silvery white. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 1/2 peck \$1.10; peck \$1.85. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck \$1.40.

**WHITE MULTIPLIER**—Fine for early spring bunching. Matures early; flesh is white and mild. By mail postpaid, lb. 65c; 1/2 pk. \$2.05; pk. \$3.20. Not postpaid, lb. 45c; 1/2 pk. \$1.75; pk. \$3.25.

## Parsley

**CULTURE**—Plant in February, March or early in April half an inch deep, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, pressing the soil after planting. Slow to germinate, sometimes 2 or 3 weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before planting, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seed should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and not interfere with the parsley. If dried and rubbed to powder it may be bottled for use later. An ounce plants 100 feet.

### 314. CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

(70 Days) The most improved strain; is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color.

### 315. PLAIN or SINGLE

(70 Days) Hardier than the curled; stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed.

### 313. HAMBURG PARSNIP ROOTED

(90 Days) Both the tops and roots are edible. The 5 to 6-in. parsnip-like roots are used for flavoring soups and stews.

## Parsnips

PLANT FROM MARCH TO JUNE 15th

Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 5 pounds plant an acre.

### 317. SUGAR or HOLLOW CROWN

(100 Days) The standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

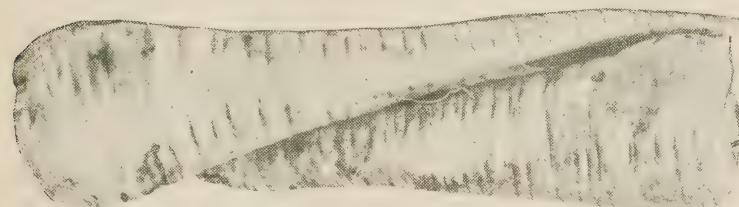


Extra Early White Pearl Onion



Onion Sets

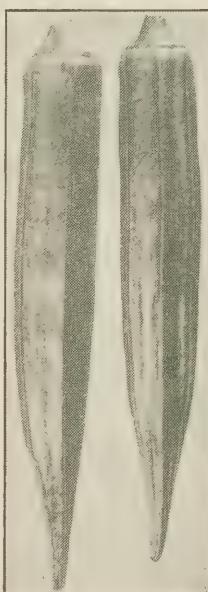
FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip



Southern Giant Curled Mustard



Clemson Spineless Okra

## MUSTARD

290. Southern Giant Curled.....  
292. Chinese Broad Leaved.....  
294. Florida Broad Leaved.....  
291. Tendergreen.....  
289. Fordhook Fancy.....  
293. Old-Fashioned Mustard.....

## OKRA

297. Dwarf Long Green Pod.....  
298. Perkins Mam Long Green.....  
296. White Velvet.....  
295. Clemson Spineless.....

## ONION SEEDS

309. Extra Early White Pearl.....  
306. Valencia Sweet Spanish.....  
303. Silver Skin or White Portugal.....  
308. Prize Taker or Spanish King.....  
302. Yellow Globe Danvers.....

## ONION SETS

Yellow Ebenezer.....  
Yellow Globe Danvers.....  
Silver Skin.....  
Yellow Potato.....

## PARSLEY

314. Champion Moss Curled.....  
315. Plain or Single.....  
313. Hamburg Parsnip Rooted.....

## PARNIP

317. Sugar or Hollow Crown.....

### POSTPAID PRICES

Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
.10	.20	.55	.90	1.50
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.25	.65	1.05	1.75
.10	.20	.45	.75	1.25
.10	.20	.55	.90	1.50
.10	.35	.90	1.50	2.50

Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
.10	.20	.50	.80	1.35
.10	.20	.50	.80	1.35
.10	.20	.50	.80	1.35
.10	.20	.55	.90	1.50

Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
.15	.35	.60	1.45	2.40	4.00
.15	.35	.60	1.45	2.40	4.00
.15	.35	.60	1.45	2.40	4.00
.15	.35	.60	1.45	2.40	4.00
.15	.30	.50	1.25	2.10	3.50

POSTPAID PRICES			NOT POSTPAID		
1 lb.	1/2 peck	1 peck	1 lb.	1/2 peck	1 peck
.60	1.20	2.05	.30	.75	1.25
.60	1.20	2.05	.30	.75	1.25
.60	1.20	2.20	.30	.80	1.40
.80	2.20	4.05	.50	1.75	3.25

Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
.10	.20	.55	.90	1.50
.10	.20	.55	.90	1.50
.10	.20	.55	.90	1.50

Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
.10	.30	.70	1.20	2.00

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES



White Velvet Okra

# GARDEN PEAS - Early Varieties

(VARIETIES MARKED WITH STAR (\*) ARE WRINKLED)

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY AND IN AUGUST

Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy and should be planted later, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 2 to 3 inches apart, 2 to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. 1 lb. will plant 100 ft. row; 90 lbs. per acre.

## IDAHO GROWN

### 319. PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY

(50 Days) (Height 2½ feet) All that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 beautiful green peas, the pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. Recommended on account of its extreme earliness, well filled pods and great productiveness.

### 321. WILT-RESISTANT EXTRA EARLY ALASKA

(50 Days) (Height 2½ feet) Recommended for its earliness and hardiness, allowing extra early planting; pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance. In earliness it is a close rival to our Pedigree Extra Early. A prime favorite with market growers, as it holds its green color so well, and almost the entire crop can be gathered at a single picking.

### 322. LARGE PODDED ALASKA or AMEER

(55 Days) (Height 2½ feet) Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska, but the pods and peas are larger, and it is more productive. The dark green pods are frequently borne in pairs; its hardiness allows earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties; it bears abundantly and the quality is good.

### 323. LAXTON'S PROGRESS\*

(53 Days) (Height 15 to 18 inches) The earliest and one of the best of the large-podded wrinkled peas. Yields better than any other pea of equal quality; 4 to 4½-inch pods are dark green, large, long and well filled with sweet and delicious peas. Appeals to both home gardeners and market growers because of its earliness and choice, sweet quality.

### 329. LAXTONIAN or HUNDREDFOLD\*

(55 Days) (Sometimes called Blue Bantam) (Height 15 to 18 inches) A combination of earliness, productiveness and fine quality. A wrinkled pea producing large, dark green pods 4 in. long, containing 6 to 8 large peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea.

### 325. LITTLE MARVEL\*

(55 Days; height 18 inches) Among the earliest of the better wrinkled peas; has a stocky vine heavily set with dark green 3-in. pods closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of exceptional quality and flavor. Only a few days later than extra early smooth seeded peas, but of better quality.

### 324. NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

(60 Days; height 15 inches) Has all the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem, but is a better yielder. The 3-in. pods contain 5 to 7 good sized, tender, delicious peas. A wonderful yielder, highly recommended.

### 328. EARLY BIRD or LAXTON'S SUPERB

(55 Days; height 18 to 20 inches) The earliest large-podded semi-wrinkled pea bearing medium dark green pods 4 to 4½ in. long. Usually contain 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. Hardy enough to allow planting 2 weeks ahead of wrinkled varieties.

### 332. THOMAS LAXTON\*

(55 Days) (Height 2½ feet) An exceptionally fine wrinkled pea with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. Without a superior in quality. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality.

## EDIBLE PODDED or SALAD PEA

### 344. WOOD'S MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR\*

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness.

(75 days; height 4½ feet) Really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods when about half grown should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long; 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Requires support.

### 343. DWARF GRAY SUGAR

(75 Days) A highly productive pea growing 2½ feet high, bearing an abundance of sweet, tender pods about 3 inches long. Prepare for the table as you would snap beans. The pods are smaller than Mammoth Luscious; the flavor is fine; resistant to fusarium blight; purple blossom.

Plant February and March May to July

## PEPPER

One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

Plant in boxes in February or March, cover ¼ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 to 24 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, or a good garden fertilizer, worked into the soil when the plants are 6 in. high, will materially increase yield.

### 353. RUBY GIANT or WORLD BEATER

(115 Days) Larger than Ruby King and almost as early; 5 in. long by 3½ in. across; flesh thick and mild. A fine pepper for home garden and market.

### 357. CALIFORNIA WONDER

(120 Days) In size it compares with Chinese Giant, about 4 inches across by 4½ to 5 inches long, but in thickness of flesh there is no other pepper to compare with it. Its quarter of an inch thickness of flesh is not found in any other pepper. It is medium early; quality is the finest, being sweet, crisp, tender and never hot.

### 352. LARGE SWEET BULL NOSE

(120 Days) Large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads and stuffing. Grows 2 feet high and very productive.

### 354. RUBY KING

(110 Days) Wonderfully productive, bearing fruits 4½ to 5 in. long by 3 in. across. Its large size and thick, mild flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing. Bright ruby red.

### 355. PIMENTO

(110 Days) Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; bears abundantly till frost.

### 356. FLORIDA GIANT

(125 Days) A selection of California Wonder but fruits average larger. Plants are 24 to 30 inches tall with vigorous growth, bearing, upright fruits. Adapted to the South and particularly well liked in Florida on account of the heavy foliage.

### 358. LONG RED CAYENNE

(125 Days) Very hot, used for pickling and drying; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder.

### 359. RED CHILI

(140 Days) Bears immense quantity of small, hot peppers for pepper sauce, vinegar, pickling and drying. Pods 1½ in. long.

## PEPPER PLANTS—SEE PAGE 27

## SECOND EARLY and LATE PEAS

### 339. DARK GREEN TELEPHONE\*

(75 Days; height 3½ feet) A highly bred pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. This pea should not be confused with the light colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight, and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod.

### 337. BLISS EVERBEARING\*

(70 Days; height 2½ feet) If picked as the pods mature, the vines throw out branches bearing pods that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, and well filled.

### 340. CHAMPION OF ENGLAND\*

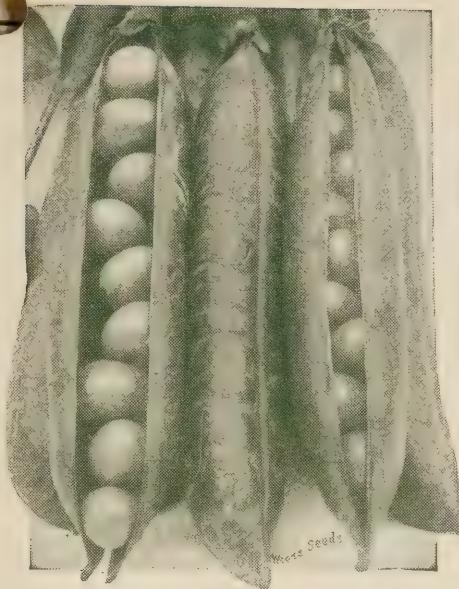
(80 days; height 4 feet) Regarded as one of the best late peas. Large, tender and luscious. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 4 inches long, broad, nearly straight dark green color.

### 342. LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT

(80 days; height 4 ft.) A big yielder for mid-summer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but the most productive of all garden peas very hardy.

### 345. DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY\*

(70 Days; height 2 ft.) A dwarf type of our fall Telephone, has all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. Abundant bearer of long broad, straight pods about 4½ in. long that contain 7 to 8 big, luscious peas.



Early Bird or Laxtons Superb Peas



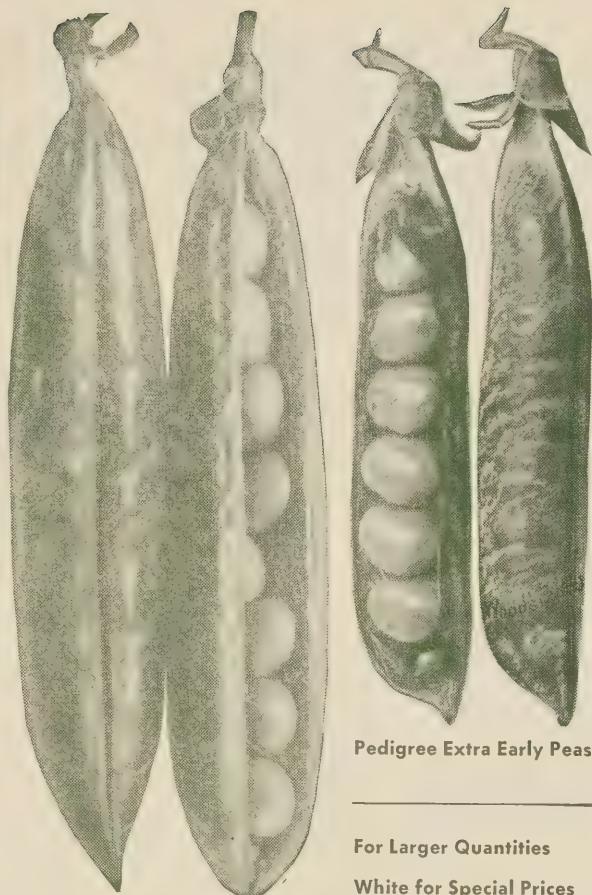
California Wonder Pepper



Pimiento Pepper



Long Red Cayenne Pepper



Pedigree Extra Early Peas

For Larger Quantities

White for Special Prices

Dark Green Telephones

#### GARDEN PEAS — Idaho Grown

319. Pedigree Extra Early	
321. Wilt-Resistant Extra Early Alaska	
322. Large Podded Alaska or Amer	
323. Laxtons Progress	
329. Laxtonian or Hundredfold	
325. Little Marvel	
324. Notts Excelsior	
328. Early Bird or Laxtons Superb	
332. Thomas Laxton	
339. Dark Green Telephone	
337. Bliss Everbearing	
340. Champion of England	
342. Large White Marrowfat	
345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy	
344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious	
343. Dwarf Gray Sugar	

#### PEPPER

353. Ruby Giant or World Beater	
357. California Wonder	
352. Large Sweet Bull Nose	
354. Ruby King	
355. Pimiento	
356. Florida Giant	
358. Long Red Cayenne	
359. Red Chili	

Pkt.	POSTPAID PRICES — PER POUND					NOT PREPAID			
	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
.15	.35	.60	.50 lb.	.38 lb.	.30 lb.	.40	.35 lb.	.28 lb.	.23 lb.
.15	.30	.55	.45 lb.	.37 lb.	.29 lb.	.35	.30 lb.	.27 lb.	.22 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.	.45	.40 lb.	.34 lb.	.29 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.	.38 lb.	.45	.40 lb.	.36 lb.	.31 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.	.38 lb.	.45	.40 lb.	.36 lb.	.31 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.	.45	.40 lb.	.34 lb.	.29 lb.
.15	.35	.60	.50 lb.	.42 lb.	.34 lb.	.40	.35 lb.	.32 lb.	.27 lb.
.15	.35	.60	.50 lb.	.42 lb.	.34 lb.	.40	.35 lb.	.32 lb.	.27 lb.
.15	.35	.60	.50 lb.	.42 lb.	.34 lb.	.40	.35 lb.	.32 lb.	.27 lb.
.15	.35	.60	.50 lb.	.42 lb.	.34 lb.	.40	.35 lb.	.32 lb.	.27 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.46 lb.	.38 lb.	.45	.40 lb.	.36 lb.	.31 lb.
.15	.40	.70	.60 lb.	.50 lb.	.42 lb.	.50	.45 lb.	.40 lb.	.35 lb.
.15	.35	.65	.55 lb.	.44 lb.	.36 lb.	.45	.40 lb.	.36 lb.	.31 lb.
.15	.45	.70	.80	3.00	5.00				
.15	.65	1.10	2.80	4.65	7.75				
.15	.45	.70	1.80	3.00	5.00				
.15	.45	.70	1.80	3.00	5.00				
.15	.65	1.10	2.70	4.50	7.50				
.15	.65	1.10	2.80	4.65	7.75				
.15	.45	.70	1.80	3.00	5.00				
.15	.45	.70	1.80	3.00	5.00				

Incubate with  
WOOD'S SEED  
INOCULATION

Use Group No. 7  
For Garden Peas

1 Bus. Size — 55c each Postpaid  
100 lb. Size — 75c each Postpaid

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

# PUMPKIN

PLANT MAY AND JUNE

Plant in May or June in hills 6 to 8 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, one inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. will plant one acre.

## 365. VIRGINIA MAMMOTH

We have never grown a pumpkin that combined so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable. We have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best pumpkin for southern growers. Oval shaped, thick flesh of fine flavor makes delicious pumpkin pie.

## 366. SUGAR or PIE

Not large, but one of the sweetest and best for pies; fine grained, delicious, and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow.

## 369. KING OF THE MAMMOTHS or JUMBO

A giant pumpkin that has been grown 2 feet or more in diameter; average 60 pounds. Bright yellow with thick, firm orange-yellow, sweet and tender; fine for pies and stock feeding.

## 367. CASHAW or CROOKNECK

Green striped; a fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich, yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper.

## 368. TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO

The creamy white flesh is very thick, fine grained and like a sweet potato in flavor.

## 370. LARGE SWEET CHEESE

A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. Often attains 25 lbs. in weight; mottled green and yellow when young, creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of finest quality. For pies, canning and feeding stock, it is first class.

## 371. CORN FIELD PUMPKIN

For stock feeding, usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops.

# RADISH

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY; AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mind spell, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or planted in the row with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. 1 oz. will plant 100 feet; 8 to 10 lbs., 1 acre.

## 378. EXTRA EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

(25 Days) So quick in growth that it can be depended on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh white. Thoroughly satisfactory.

## 376. EARLY WHITE TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP or SPARKLER

(25 Days) The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip makes it particularly attractive. Crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor.

## 375. EARLY RED or SCARLET TURNIP (Scarlet Button)

(25 Days) A quick growing, round, rich red radish, with small tops; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting.

## 388. BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET

(30 Days) Bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet; flesh white, mild and tender.

## 381. FRENCH BREAKFAST

(25 Days) Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet, shading to clear white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly.

## 385. LONG SCARLET SUMMER

(35 Days) No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use.

## 387. LONG WHITE ICICLE

(30 Days) The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 25 to 30 days and will remain crisp and tender.

## 382. ROUND RADISHES MIXED

All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden.

## 390. LONG RADISHES MIXED

A fine mixture of all the long varieties.

## WINTER RADISHES

Plant during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors or in a cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

## 392. CHINESE or CELESTIAL

(60 Days) Beautiful white skin and flesh; 6 to 8 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, crisp, tender, juicy and very mild.

## 393. ROSE CHINA WINTER

(60 Days) About 5 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent; splendid keepers.

## 394. LONG BLACK SPANISH

(60 Days) One of the latest and hardest. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 in. long.

## 397. Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Plant in March in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Manure heavily. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of best quality and flavor.

RHUBARB ROOTS—By mail postpaid, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.25 per dozen. Not postpaid, \$2.80 per dozen; 50 for \$10.50.

# SALSIFY

Plant in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be planted in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to shade the young sprouts until they get established. 1 oz. plants 100 feet; 8 lbs. one acre.

## 399. MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND

The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch.

# SPINACH

PLANT FEBRUARY TO APRIL, SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 15

For early summer use, plant early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 ft. between the rows. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will plant 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 lbs. one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.

## 405. LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE

(50 Days) Spring plantings stand about ten days longer before going to seed than the re-selected Bloomsdale strain.

## 402. NORFOLK SAVOY or BLOOMSDALE (Re-selected)

(45 Days) Very early and grows rapidly; leaves curly like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing.

## 403. VIRGINIA BLIGHT RESISTANT

(45 Days) Developed by the Virginia Experiment Station to resist blight or yellows. The leaves are dark green curled and wrinkled.

## 404. NEW ZEALAND

(55 Days) Thrives during hottest weather in any soil, rich or poor. Tender tips may be cut every few days. When ground is warm, soak 24 hours, plant 4 seeds in hills 2 ft. apart each way.

# SQUASH or CYMLING

Summer Squash, 2 oz. to 100 ft. (hills); 3 to 4 lbs to an acre. Winter Squash, 1 oz. to 10 hills; 4 lbs to an acre.

After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants to hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering.

## 407. WOOD'S EARLIEST PROLIFIC SOLD ONLY IN SEALED PACKAGES

(50 Days) The earliest and best summer squash. 10 days earlier than Early White Bush. See full description and picture on next page.

## 408. EARLY WHITE BUSH or PATTY-PAN

(60 Days) Creamy white, about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty.

## 409. MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH

(60 Days) It differs from Early White Bush in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality.

## 410. MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH (Golden Custard)

(60 Days) Except in color this is similar to Mammoth White Bush. Rich, deep orange skin; creamy yellow flesh of fine quality.

## 415. TABLE QUEEN or ACORN (Summer and Winter Squash)

(80 Days) About the size of a cocoanut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry. Keeps well.

## 413. HUBBARD (Winter Squash)

(100 Days) Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keepers; none better for pies.



## 412. GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK

(60 Days) Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. Meaty and nearly the equal of the winter squashes in flavor.

## 418. GOLDEN SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK

These early squashes are straight, heavily warted and of lemon yellow color; usable when only 4 to 5 in. long and until 12 to 14 in long. Quality unsurpassed.

## 411. COCOZELLE SQUASH or ITALIAN MARROW

(65 Days) A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared like egg plant. Use when about 8 inches long; very productive, tender and delicious.

### PUMPKIN

365. Virginia Mammoth	
366. Sugar or Pie	
369. King of the Mammoth	
367. Cashaw or Crookneck	
368. Tennessee Sweet Potato	
370. Large Sweet Cheese	
371. Cornfield	

### RADISH

378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe	
382. Round Radishes Mixed	
390. Long Radishes Mixed	
375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip	
376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip	
388. Brightest Long Scarlet	
381. French Breakfast	
385. Long Scarlet Summer	
387. Long White Icicle	

### WINTER RADISHES

392. Chinese or Celestial	
393. Rose China Winter	
394. Long Black Spanish	

### RHUBARB

397. Linnaeus	
Roots	

### SALSIFY

399. Mam. Sandwich Island	
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### SPINACH

405. Long Standing Bloomsdale	
402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale	
403. Virginia Blight Resistant	
404. New Zealand	

### SQUASH

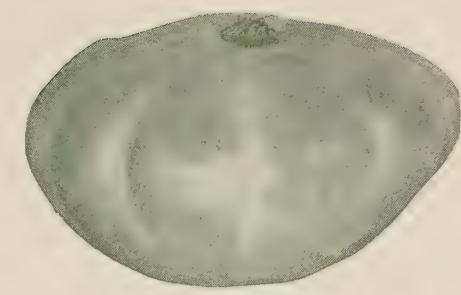
407. Wood's Earliest Prolific	
408. Early White Bush	
409. Mam. White Bush	
410. Mam. Yellow Bush	
415. Table Queen or Acorn	
412. Golden Summer Crookneck	
418. Golden Summer Straightneck	
411. Cocozelle or Italian Marrow	
414. Caserta	
413. Warted Hubbard	

## 414. CASERTA

(55 Days) A cocozelle type squash that received the All-America Gold Medal Award for 1949. It is a summer bush squash at least a week earlier than any other squash of its kind. In appearance, it is a light, glossy green, mottled with darker green stripes and has a solid, elongated shape with a short thick neck. It is about eight inches long when marketable.



Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish



407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

Note the thickness—no depression around the stem and absence of scallops; this means about double as much meat as in scalloped squashes. The quality and flavor are extra fine. The creamy white squashes average 2 to 2½ pounds; are particularly fine for home use and profitable for marketing. Plants grow about 2 feet high, are very vigorous and great producers.



Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale Spinach



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

# TOMATOES

Six or eight weeks before frost is over plant one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that they will become strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Spray with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects. A 5-8-5 fertilizer gives the biggest yield. DO NOT PLANT IN AN OLD SEED BED.

1 OUNCE MAKES ABOUT 1,500 PLANTS;  
4 OUNCES WILL MAKE PLANTS FOR AN ACRE

## 437. WOOD'S FAMOUS BRIMMER

**1st** IN QUALITY (110 Days)  
IN SIZE  
IN PRODUCTIVENESS

There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.

### QUALITY

In the breeding of our Brimmer, quality is our first consideration. The flavor is delicious and they are so free of acid that they may be eaten with impunity by those to whom acid tomatoes bring distress. For slicing, no tomato can compare with Brimmer. The slices are usually large enough to fill an ordinary salad dish.

### SIZE AND WEIGHT

Bimmers measuring 15 to 16 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds or more, are not at all unusual. They are all meat, have very few seeds and no core.

### PRODUCTIVENESS

Although a few days later than the very early varieties, the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for the few days difference in earliness. The vines bear a tremendous load of fruits right up to frost, and the fruits are large till the end of the season. Brimmer not only makes big tomatoes, but a lot of them.

### HOW TO GROW BRIMMERS

To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong five-foot stakes; this gives them ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

## 424. BONNIE BEST (Scarlet)

(100 Days) A few days later than Earliana, but more satisfactory. A vigorous grower and enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the intense scarlet fruits; ripens evenly to the stem. Remarkably uniform in size and smoothness.

## 425. JUNE PINK

(95 Days) Sometimes called Pink Earliana—The earliest pink tomato. Except in color, it is very much like Spark's Earliana, almost as early, rather smoother, and has the advantage of a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear until frost. The fruit is medium size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green cores. A first-class tomato for the earliest crop. A fine shipper.

## 422. SPARK'S EARLIANA (Bright Red)

(90 Days) A real extra-early tomato, one that will make fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many Earliana stocks produce rough and irregular fruits. Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only smooth, extra early tomatoes, and will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had.

## 425. GREATER BALTIMORE

(Bright Scarlet)

(110 Days) Even in unfavorable seasons a big yielder of good-sized fruits; deep from stem to blossom ends, firm and solid.

## 423. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

(Bright Scarlet)

(100 Days) Extra early, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of large size and sweeter flavor; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. Its hardy robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, withstands cool weather, bearing through a long season.

## 432. OXHEART

(110 Days) Not only shaped like a beef heart, but when well grown is almost as large. Deep pink, about like Improved Ponderosa; has the same mild flavor and texture, but even fewer seeds; is in fact almost seedless, frequently two inches of meat without a seed cavity. Fine for the home gardener.

## 436. IMPROVED PONDEROSA

(Beefsteak Tomato)

(110 Days) Before our Brimmer was introduced Ponderosa was the outstanding tomato in size and quality. Unfortunately, the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, blight-resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. The fruits are practically all meat, with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem, tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color, purplish pink.

## 438. STONE (Bright Scarlet)

(110 Days) One of the heaviest and most solid of the large, good quality tomatoes. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular. Is of large size, smooth, solid and meaty; stands up well under summer heat, ripens evenly to the stem without cracking. Ours is an extra fine strain. Beware of cheap cannery stocks of Stone.

## 431. STOKESCROSS No. 5 HYBRID TOMATO

82 days to maturity after transplanting. This wonderful tomato has many points of similarity with Stokescross No. 4, but has heavier foliage which is an added advantage under burning sun. Yields exceeding 30 tons per acre have been recorded because of its long harvest season. The interior of Stokescross No. 5 is very solid, making it satisfactory both as a long distance shipper and as a canner.

## Wilt Resistant Tomatoes

Don't risk failure. If your land is wilt infested, plant a Wilt-Resistant variety.

## MARGLOBE WILT-RESISTANT

(Deep Scarlet)

**428. CERTIFIED STRAIN (100 Days)** Our Certified Marglobe was inspected in the field by the State certifying authority by whom it was certified as true to type and free of disease. We believe it is as fine a strain as can be had and will yield large, smooth, beautifully shaped fruits.

**426. STANDARD STRAIN (100 Days)** Grown from selected planting stock originally supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.

## RUTGERS WILT-RESISTANT (Deep Scarlet)

**(100 Days)** When a Rutgers is red on the outside, it is ripe all through, for it begins to ripen at the center. Very much like Marglobe in shape, except somewhat flatter at the stem end; is equally wilt-resistant; intense red in color; the outer and inner walls are solid meat; has small seed cavity and very few seeds. A consistent cropper, an excellent tomato for the home garden, for market, canning and for tomato juice.

**429. CERTIFIED STRAIN**

**430. STANDARD STRAIN**

## 433. SOUTHLAND TOMATO

**(100 Days)** A new variety developed at the Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, South Carolina. It is a standard red variety, with high resistance to fusarium wilt. Southland is suitable for shipping, canning and home gardens.

## 427. BREAK O'DAY (Scarlet)

**(95 Days)** Its outstanding features are earliness and productiveness. It is really a very early Marglobe, has much the same shape, color and size, thickness of walls, but almost as early as Earliana yet deep, solid smooth, of good size and almost seedless. Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust.

## Yellow Tomatoes

## 441. GOLDEN PONDEROSA

**(110 Days)** Like the well-known Ponderosa in size, shape and fine quality, but golden yellow in color. It is a wonderful bearer and the flavor is excellent.

## 440. YELLOW PLUM

**(100 Days)** Makes small fruits of delicate flavor for preserves.

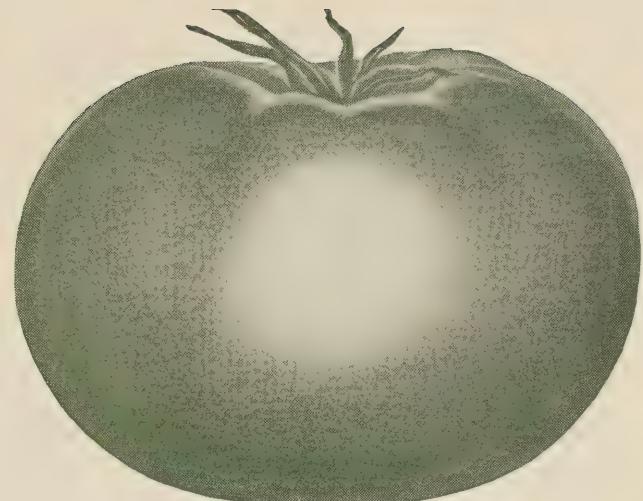
## 442. YELLOW PEAR

For preserves; pear-shaped.

# WOOD'S PEDIGREE TOMATOES



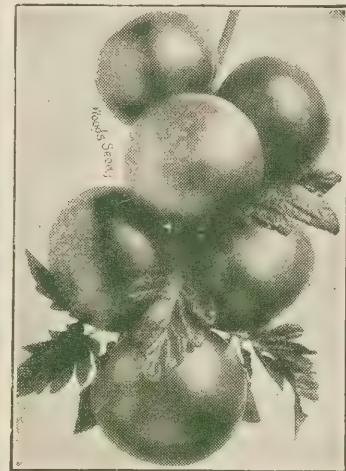
Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato



Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato



A Field of Rutgers Wilt-Resistant Tomatoes that Yielded Better than  
17 Tons Per acre



Spark's Earliana

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

## TOMATO

437. Wood's Famous Brimmer.....	.20	.60	1.10	1.75	4.30	7.20	12.00
424. Bonnie Best.....	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.80	3.00	5.00
425. June Pink.....	.15	.40	.70	1.10	2.70	4.50	7.50
435. Greater Baltimore.....	.15	.25	.40	.65	1.60	2.70	4.50
422. Spark's Earliana.....	.15	.35	.60	.95	2.35	3.90	6.50
423. Chalk's Early Jewel.....	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.80	3.00	5.00
432. Oxheart.....	.20	.70	1.25	2.15	5.40	9.00	15.00
436. Improved Ponderosa.....	.15	.45	.80	1.45	3.60	6.00	10.00
438. Stone.....	.15	.25	.40	.65	1.60	2.70	4.50
431. Stokescross No. 5 Hybrid.....	.25	1.50	2.75	5.00	18.00	.....	.....

## YELLOW TOMATOES

441. Golden Ponderosa.....	.15	.70	1.25	2.00	5.00	8.40	14.00
440. Yellow Plum.....	.15	.40	.65	1.00	2.50	.....	.....
442. Yellow Pear.....	.15	.40	.65	1.00	2.50	.....	.....

## WILT RESISTANT TOMATOES

428. Certified Marglobe.....	.15	.30	.45	.70	1.80	3.00	5.00
426. Standard Marglobe.....	.10	.25	.40	.65	1.60	2.70	4.50
429. Certified Rutgers.....	.15	.30	.45	.70	1.80	3.00	5.00
430. Standard Rutgers.....	.10	.25	.40	.65	1.60	2.70	4.50
433. Southland.....	.15	.35	.60	.95	2.35	3.90	6.50
427. Break O' Day.....	.15	.30	.55	.90	2.15	3.60	6.00

Tomato Dust is a general garden insecticide and fungicide with emphasis on better tomato protection. It controls both early and late blight, as well as horn worm, fruit worm, and flea beetle—tomatoes' worst enemies. See page 65.

## WOOD'S SPRAY CHART

Telling what and when to spray, sent free on request. Ask for it, mailed free.

# TURNIP and RUTABAGA

[ Spring plantings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring there is nothing better than Milan, Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, plant in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Plant either broadcast or in drills 1 to 1½ feet apart, cover ½ inch deep, and thin out. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 1½ lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; salad varieties 3 lbs. to the acre. ]

**PRICE:** All varieties unless otherwise quoted.  
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; ½ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Pure white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; ½ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—White with purple top. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; ½ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

## 450. IMPROVED PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

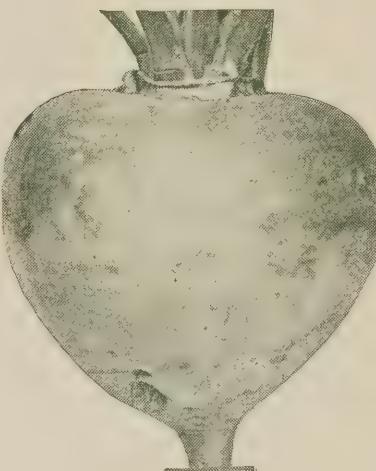
Handsome appearance and extra fine quality account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure white flesh. For table use, it is best when about three inches across; but for stock feeding it should be full grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; ½ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

449. MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Makes large, globe-shaped roots, white with purple top; a big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding.

447. EARLY RED or PURPLE TOP—A fine-grained, sweet, tender white turnip with purple top; a quick grower.

452. WHITE EGG—Quick growing; pure white; sweet flesh.

453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE—Large, round, white roots for table and stock.



Improved Purple Top White Globe

454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Extra large round, pure white; fine turnip.

448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Like No. 447 except it is pure white.

457. LARGE AMBER or YELLOW GLOBE—Fine grained, solid, sweet and tender.

456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—Hardy; a good yielder, a splendid keeper.

458. GOLDEN BALL—One of the best and sweetest yellow turnips.

451. LONG WHITE COWHORN—Often grows 12 to 16 inches long; fine for stock.

461. MIXED TURNIP SEEDS—Fine home garden mixture of all varieties.

## SALAD TURNIPS

462. SHOGOIN (Japanese Salad)—Insect resistant; can be grown in hot weather.

459. SOUTHERN PRIZE—The most popular turnip grown for greens; hardy.

460. SEVEN TOP—The standard salad turnip of the South; cold resistant.

## RUTABAGA or SWEDE

465. IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW—Long Island strain; uniformly large and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; ½ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW—The standard strain; good keeper and large yielder.

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

# GARDEN HERBS

475. ANISE—An annual, cultivated principally for its seed, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are used for seasoning and garnishing. Does not transplant. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

476. BALM—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 10c.

477. SWEET BASIL—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c.

479. BORAGE—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, and the flowers for bee pasture. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

480. CARAWAY—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Plant either in the spring or fall. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

481. CATNIP—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants and for seasoning. Can be planted either in fall or spring. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

482. CORIANDER—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems as little as possible. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

483. MAMMOTH DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seeds. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

484. SWEET FENNEL—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

485. HOREHOUND—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.

486. LAVENDER—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

487. SWEET MARJORAM—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

488. ROSEMARY—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.

489. RUE—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

490. SAGE—Perennial herb, used principally for flavoring and seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

491. SUMMER SAVORY—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

493. THYME—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Plant early in the spring. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.

494. WORMWOOD—Tops and leaves, dried when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; a fine poultry tonic. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

# Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds

**Sow the Seeds** either broadcast or in rows, and COVER LIGHTLY—  
size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. **SMALL SEEDS CANNOT COME UP IF COVERED TOO DEEP.** Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and PRESSED INTO THE SOIL. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

**The Soil** best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed.

**HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS** should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm.

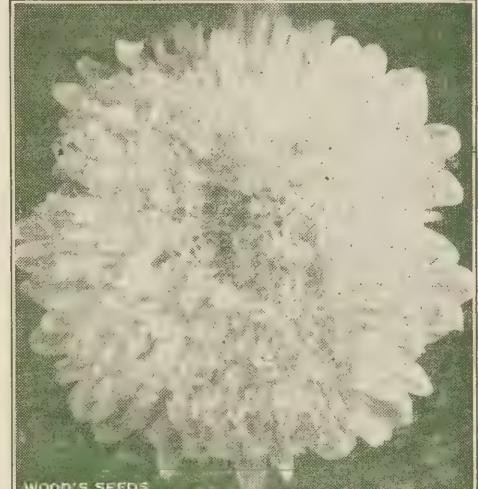
**HARD SHELLLED SEEDS** like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.



American Beauty Aster



Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Aster



Golden Sheaf Aster



Giant Crego or Comet Aster

## Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters

### 607. WOOD'S SUPERB WILT-RESISTANT ASTER MIXTURE

The finest types of asters are included in our Superb Mixture; a wide variety of brilliant colors; early flowering, mid-season and late bloomers yielding a succession of elegant blooms from early summer till late fall. Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 60c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 90c; oz. \$1.60.

#### AMERICAN BEAUTY

A grand cut flower. The large double blooms, about 4 inches across, are borne from early September till frost.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high; stems 18 to 20 inches long.

608. Shell Pink.	Each pkt. 10c
609. White.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c
610. Crimson.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c
611. Lavender.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00
613. Mixed Colors.	Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50.

604. EARLY GIANT LIGHT BLUE. Finest large flowered, heavy stemmed wilt-resistant aster yet developed. Azure blue blooms are extra large, fully petalled, fluffy, with graceful petals daintily intertwined. An early bloomer. Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 80c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. \$1.50.

626. GOLDEN SHEAF—The deepest yellow aster yet developed and the only one that is fully wilt resistant, true to type and color. Fully double, with a crest-like center supported by several rows of short ray petals, good sized blooms, heavy substance and fine depth of petals. Long, strong stems. Last well when cut. Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 50c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 85c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. \$1.50.

605. OSTRICH FEATHER. Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 70c; oz. \$1.25.

GIANT BRANCHING or INVINCIBLE. Beauty of form, colors, large full-petalled blooms on long stems make Giant Branching universally popular. Often 4 inches in diameter and last long after cutting; 2 feet high.

616. White.	
617. Peach Blossom.	Each pkt. 10c
618. Purple.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c
619. Scarlet.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c oz. \$1.25
621. Mixed Colors.	Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.



Early Giant Light Blue Aster

GIANT CREGO or COMET. Of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. Long stemmed and fine for cut flowers.

630. Crimson.	Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.40.
631. Pink.	Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.40.
632. Dark Blue.	Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.40.
633. Pure White.	Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.40.
634. Mixed Colors.	Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c; oz. \$1.40.

627. QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The first to bloom. Very double, of good size and borne on 12-inch stems. The plants branch from near the ground, producing long stems, adapting them splendidly for cutting;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 50c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 85c; oz. \$1.40.

#### PERENNIAL ASTER

606. MICHAELMAS DAISY. An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowings bloom the first season. Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. \$1.00.

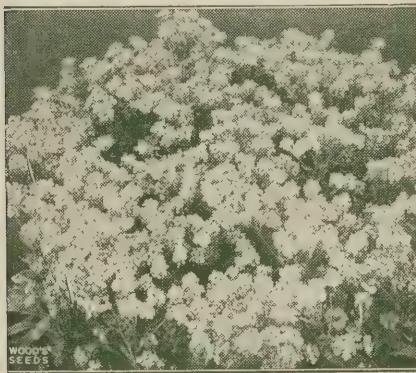
556. **ACHILLEA (The Pearl).** Fine hardy perennial; bears double pure white blooms June till frost; blooms first season if planted early. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

559. **ACROLINIUM.** Everlasting, rose and white daisy-like flowers. For borders and winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

**AGERATUM (Floss Flower).** Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes and as winter pot-plants. Hardy annual. Height, 9 inches.

565. **Dwarf Perfection Blue.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 75c.

566. **Midget Blue.** "All-America" prize winner. A really dwarf ageratum and true to color. Fine delicate foliage practically covered with true ageratum-blue flowers. About 4 inches high, spreading more than a foot. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.



Alyssum

## Alyssum

For beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Plant early for a continuous bloom; cut the faded blooms and others will come.

575. **Royal Carpet.** All America winner. A few inches tall with 10-inch spread. Blooms in a few weeks and until end of season. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

573. **Violet Queen.** Plants dwarf, compact and free flowering. Sweet-scented, bright violet blooms. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

568. **Lilac Queen.** Bears a wealth of beautiful deep lilac lavender blooms. A splendid bedding and border plant. Very dwarf. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

574. **Carpet of Snow.** Yields a mass of white blooms from spring till late fall. 4 inches high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

570. **Little Gem.** There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle about 5 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

571. **Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold).** Brilliant golden yellow; showy for perennial borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c; oz. \$1.25.

572. **Sweet Alyssum.** Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

576. **AMARANTHUS (Love-lies-bleeding).** Rapid growing annual; long drooping crimson flower spikes. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 60c.



Wood's Brilliant Antirrhinum



Balsam or Lady's Slipper



Aquilegia or Columbine



Ageratum

**AMELOPSIS or Boston Ivy.** A grand climber, entirely hardy, that clings to stone, brick and woodwork. Prevents rain from penetrating the walls. Beautiful autumn foliage. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**ANCHUSA.** Useful perennials that bloom constantly if not allowed to seed. Ornamental in the garden and as cut flowers.

582. **Italica Dropmore.** Bears an abundance of lovely gentian blue flowers during entire season. Height, 4 feet. Pkt. 10; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

## Antirrhinum—Snapdragon

Showy border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds. Blooms the first season. Hardy perennial, but usually grown as a hardy annual. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

### GIANT FLOWERED SNAPDRAGONS

585. **Snow White.** Each of these  
586. **Deep Pink.** separate colors.  
587. **Canary Yellow.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz.  
588. **Defiance Scarlet.** 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

590. **Wood's Brilliant Mixture.** The individual blooms are extra large; closely set on long spikes, and are particularly fine. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25; 1/2 oz. \$2.00.

584. **Rust-proof Antirrhinum.** The University of California has developed a strain that is 80% or more rust-proof. It produces big blooms on long stems in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

589. **Large Flowering Mixed Colors.** A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50.

## Aquilegia or Columbine

Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in the fall or spring.

593. **Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Hybrids.** Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.50.

598. **ARABIS Alpina (Rock Cress).** One of the earliest spring perennials; fine for edging and rockeries; fragrant white flowers. Height, 6 inches. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

599. **ARCTOTIS Grandis (Blue-Eyed African Daisy).** The long-stemmed 2-inch daisy blooms are pearly white around a delicate lilac center. A fine cut flower; the buds open after cutting; loves the sun. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.



640. **BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff).** Rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped pods. Height, 10 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**BALSAM (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).** Our strain produces the finest double blooms; colors from pure white to dark purple. Half hardy annual.

642. **Double Camelia Flowered Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

646. **BALSAM APPLE.** Rapid growing ornamental climber. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 60c.

647. **BALSAM PEAR.** A graceful climber bearing golden yellow fruits. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

650. **BEGONIA (Vernon).** Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Tender perennial. Pkt. 25c.

BABY BLUE EYES. See Nemophila.

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS. See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. See Thunbergia.

BLANKET FLOWER. See Gaillardia.

BLUE BOTTLE. See Centaurea.

BLUE LACE FLOWER. See Didiscus.

BURNING BUSH. See Kochia.

## Calendula

Showy, free-flowering hardy annual of the marigold family. Succeeds in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds and borders, and blooms until frost. A fine cut flower. Height, 1 to 1 1/2 feet.

658. **Sunshine or Chrysanth.** The large double flowers are an exquisite clear buttercup yellow, with long, loosely arranged drooping petals. A fine flower on long, stiff stems. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

657. **Campfire or Sensation.** Largest of all calendulas; brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen and full yellow center; stems are long. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; oz. 90c.

656. **Orange Shaggy.** A distinct type with long deeply fringed petals. Row after row of petals overlap each other in irregular fashion and build up to a bloom with a shaggy appearance. The color is intense orange, shading to lighter orange at center. Splendid long stems. Excellent cut flower. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

659. **Pastel Shades.** Many shades of apricot, salmon, cream and white, also orange and lemon. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

660. **Double—Mixed Varieties.** A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

**CALLIOPSIS.** Beautiful annuals. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

667. **All Colors Mixed.** Very rich and showy. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

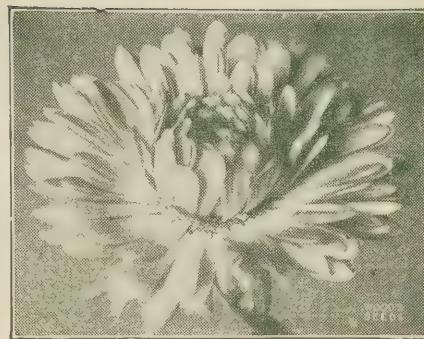
668. **Coreopsis Grandiflora Lanceolata.** Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

673. **CANARY FLOWER.** A rapid climber with yellow fringed flowers. Hardy annual. 10 feet high. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

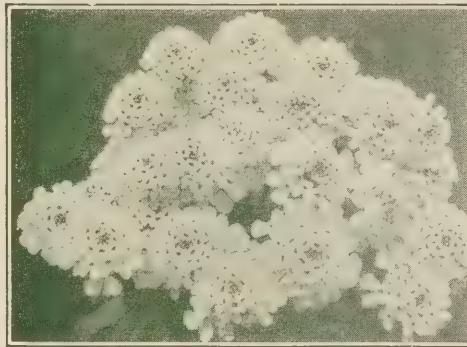
**CANNA (Indian Shot).** Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds, transplanting outside in May.

685. **Crezy's Large Flowering.** The dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

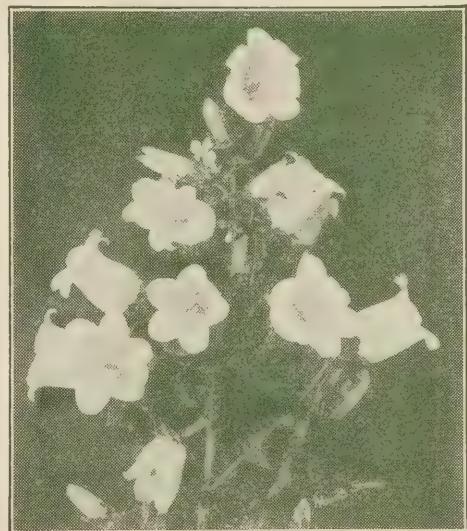
**CANNA ROOTS.** See Bulbs, page 39.



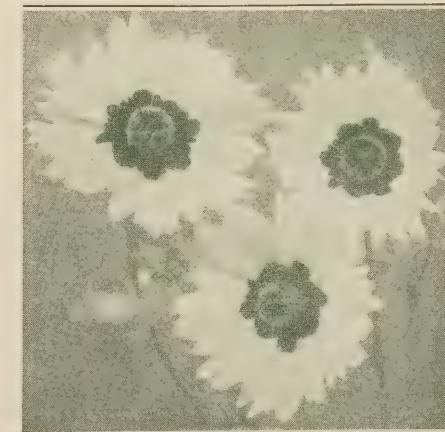
Calendula



Candytuft



Canterbury Bells



Calliopsis Grandiflora (Coreopsis)

## Candytuft

Indispensable for cutting, for beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height, 1 foot.

679. **Giant Empress Hyacinth Flowered.** Fine for cut flowers and does well in beds and borders; each plant bears several large flower spikes. Height, 18 in. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

678. **All Colors Mixed.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

682. **Iberis Sempervirens.** White perennial Candytuft. Early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 85c; 1/4 oz. \$1.50.

## Canterbury Bells

(CAMPANULA)

Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height, 2 1/2 feet.

687. **Annual.** February plantings produce blooms in July. Grows 2 to 2 1/2 feet high and bears 6 to 8 spikes of blooms. Our splendid mixture contains pink, rose, white, dark blue and light blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

688. **Single.** Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c; 1/2 oz. 80c.

689. **Double.** Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

693. **CARDINAL CLIMBER.** No annual can compare with it for beauty, brilliance and rapid growth. Grows 30 feet, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered with round fiery red flowers, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and borne in clusters. Cut a notch in seed to insure germination. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

## Carnation

Favorites for fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers. Half hardy perennial.

696. **Marguerite.** Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf; very profuse double blooms. All colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

697. **Chabaud's Perpetual.** Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

698. **Finest German Double Mixed.** Splendid for bedding or pots. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

699. **Double Carnations Mixed.** A splendid mixture. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

## Flowering Centaureas

(RAGGED ROBIN OR CORYNTHIUM)

Universal favorite cut flowers; sweet-scented, long stemmed. Will last for days. Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual.

710. **Cyanus Double Rose Pink.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

711. **Cyanus Double Blue.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

709. **Cyanus Double Red Boy.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

712. **Cyanus Double Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**DUSTY MILLER CENTAUREA.** Half hardy perennial for bedding, borders, hanging baskets.

706. **Gymnocarpia.** Delicately cut, gracefully drooping silver foliage. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

**714. CHINESE LANTERN (Physalis).** A hardy perennial 18 inches high, bearing large scarlet pods, resembling paper lanterns. Easily grown in any soil and easily dried for winter house decoration. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT.** See *Cynoglossum*.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM.** Showy and effective summer blooming annuals for borders and cut flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height, 1 to 1 1/2 feet.

**717. Eastern Star.** Canary shading deeper toward the base of petals; dark brown center; bears profusely. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**718. Morning Star.** 3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. Hardy annual. Height, 10 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**719. Mixed Varieties.** Annual; all kinds and colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**723. CLARKIA.** An easily grown free blooming hardy annual that blooms for months. Flowers are double and most showy. Fine table decoration. Height, 1 1/2 feet. **Double mixed colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**726. CLEMATIS PANICULATA.** Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown; lasts for years. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**CLEOME.** See *Spider Plant*.

**731. COBAEA SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells).** One of the best climbers. Fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows 20 to 30 feet. Plant edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. Half hardy perennial. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**COCKSCOMB.** Easily grown annuals, fine for flower beds, pot plants and for dry winter bouquets. Plant in light soil, not too rich.

**735. Plumed Cockscomb or Plumosa.** Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

#### COMB VARIETIES

**736. Tall Mixed Colors.** Height, 1 1/2 to 2 feet Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**737. Dwarf Scarlet.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

**738. Dwarf Mixed Colors.** Fine for beds. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**COLEUS.** Brilliant, richly colored foliage especially when grown in sunny location. For beds, borders and house plants. Tender perennial, but attains perfection the first season if planted early indoors.

**743. Radiant Mixture.** Brilliant and beautifully marked and variegated. Pkt. 35c.

**768. COWSLIP (Primula Veris).** Sometimes called *Polyanthus*. Beautiful hardy perennial bearing clusters of fragrant blooms, pink, white, yellow, lilac, crimson and purple; 6 inches high. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

**770. CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.** Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Plant in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots to flower next winter or spring. Tender perennial. Height, 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25c.

**771. CYNOGLOSSUM AMABILE (Chinese Forget-Me-Not).** Bears sprays of brilliant blue Forget-me-not blooms all summer. Hardy annual. Height, 1 1/2 to 2 ft. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.



**Cosmos, Double Crested**



**Coleus**



**Clarkia**



**Cynoglossum**

## Cosmos

A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. Start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier bloomings and more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

**750. Wood's Superb Mixture.** A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower. 3 to 4 inches across. Keeps fresh for days. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

**742. Fiesta All America Winner.** True scarlet—a new color in cosmos. Makes a 2 1/2 ft. plant with a riot of color all summer; semi-double and ruffled. A cut flower for the house and a handsome border subject for the garden. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**THE FLARES.** Both yellow and orange. Flares are All-America medal winners. They are early bloomers. Gorgeous sight in full bloom.

**759. Yellow Flare.** Clear, bright yellow. Grows 3 to 4 feet; blooms freely on long, wiry stems. Fine cut flower. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**753. Orange Flare.** Early flowering Klondike. Well branched 4 foot plants with golden orange flowers in 3 months from planting. Blooms increase till frost. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**749. Sensation Radiance.** All-America highest award winner. A bi-color sensation that yields larger blooms on long, strong stems. The deep rose and rich crimson are even more beautiful by artificial light. An exceptional cut flower. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**754. Sensation Dazzler.** A luscious shade of rich deep maroon. The 4 to 5-inch flowers have broad, heavy slightly over-lapping petals. Splendid for flower arrangement. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**760. Sensation. Mixed colors.** Mammoth flowers 4 to 5 inches, with broad, heavily fluted petals, on long, strong stems. Blooms in ten weeks from planting; colors white, rose and pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**752. Mammoth Early Flowering.** Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of white to deep red flowers till frost. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**755. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**756. Mammoth Pink Cosmos.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**757. Mammoth Deep Crimson.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**758. Mixed Cosmos.** A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS.** Blooms have double crowns of dainty and exquisite appearance. A large percentage come true to both doubleness and color. The blooms are lasting both on plant and as cut flowers.

**765. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**CYPRESS VINE.** A splendid climber. Dark green, feathery foliage and abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Blooms from July till late fall. Height, 15 feet.

**775. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 80c.

**CALIFORNIA POPPY.** See *Escholtzia*.  
**CAMpanula.** See *Canterbury Bells*.  
**CASTOR BEAN.** See *Ricinus*.  
**CATHEDRAL BELLS.** See *Cobaea*.  
**CELOSIA.** See *Cockscomb* and *Woolflower*.  
**COLUMBINE.** See *Aquilegia*.  
**CONEFLOWER.** See *Rudbeckia*.  
**CONVOLVULUS.** See *Morning Glory*.  
**COREOPSIS.** See *Calliopsis*.  
**CORNFLOWER.** See *Centaurea Cyanus*.  
**CUP AND SAUCER.** See *Canterbury Bells*.

## Dahlia

There is a fascination in growing dahlias from seeds, the way new varieties are originated. If started indoors and transplanted outside after frost, you can have a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring plantings. Roots should be stored for planting next season.

**782. Double Mixed Colors.** All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 90c; 1/2 oz. \$1.60.

**783. Single Mixed Colors.** A fine mixture. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**DAHLIA BULBS.** See *Bulbs*, page 39.

**DAISY (Bellis perennis monstrosa) English Daisy.**

Splendid for beds, borders, pots, porch boxes and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom profusely the same season and for several years; prefer shade. Height, 6 inches. Hardy perennial.

**788. Double Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**790. AFRICAN DAISY (Dimorphotheca).** Beautiful and showy annual about 12 inches high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, 2 1/2 inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendid for beds and borders. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

**793. SHASTA DAISY (Alaska).** Hardy perennial, showy border plant and fine cut flower, 4 inches across; pure white with yellow eye. Blooms for months, and more freely each season; 2 feet high. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur).** No perennial bed or border is quite complete without this stately, brilliant and effective flower. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes, transplant 4 inches apart and set outside later to a rich, deeply worked soil. They bloom the first season if planted early. Cut away the old flower spikes after blooming and the flowering season will be lengthened.

**798. Belladonna.** The most profuse and continuous bloomer of hardy larkspurs. Exquisite turquoise blue, of great delicacy and beauty. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**799. Bellamosa.** Intense rich deep blue, as free bloomer as Belladonna and very showy. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**800. Gold Medal Hybrids, Mixed Colors.** Fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

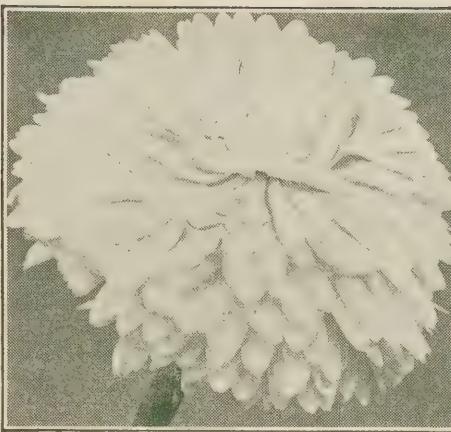
**797. Chinese.** Although a hardy perennial and lasts for years, they bloom the first year if planted early. About 1 foot high. Ideal for beds, massed borders, rockeries and cutting. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

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**DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.** See *Nigella*.

**BLUE-EYED AFRICAN DAISY.** See *Arctotis*.

**DIMORPHOTHECA.** See *African Daisy*.



English Double Daisy



Delphinium Gold Medal Hybrid



Wood's Superb Dianthus



Shasta Daisy

## Dianthus or Pink

Prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Plant early indoors and they will bloom the first season, and if protected, continue flowering next year. Hardy annual.

**806. Wood's Superb Dianthus Mixture.** A magnificent mixture of all the best varieties, double and single; unusually large brilliant flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**805. Sweet Wivelsfield.** Resembles Sweet William, but larger, more brilliant and colorful. Planted indoors it blooms till frost; April plantings outdoors flower in late summer. For cutting, rock gardens, borders. Hardy annual; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**807. Double China or India.** Fringed double flowers resembling Sweet William, but larger. Bright colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**808. Double Japanese.** All shades from rose to crimson. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**809. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.** Choice double varieties. Colors from pure white to crimson. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**810. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.** Choicest single varieties; handsome flowers, extra large, in great variety. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**811. Double Fringed.** Called the Marvelous Pink, because of large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**812. Clove or Grass Pink.** Hardy garden pink; many beautiful colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**820. DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower).** Blooms abundantly from July till frost. Fine cut flower and winter pot plant. Hardy annual; 18 inches high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**DIGITALIS (Foxglove).** Stately plants, with ornamental leaves and pendulous flowers. Hardy perennial; height, 3 to 5 feet.

**827. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean).** Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods.

**832. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

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**DUSTY MILLER.** See *Centaurea*.

**ETERNAL FLOWER.** See *Helichrysum*.

**EVENING GLORY.** See *Moonflower*.

**EVERLASTINGS.** See *Acroclinium*, *Globe Amaranth*, *Helichrysum* and *Job's Tears*.

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**ESCHOLTZIA (California Poppy).** Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. Bed in full bloom makes brilliant effect.

**835. Scarlet Beauty.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**834. Sunset.** Rich deep golden orange. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**836. Golden West.** Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

**837. All colors mixed.** Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**840. Bush Escholtzia or Hunnemannia (Santa Barbara Poppy).** Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; will keep for two weeks. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

849. **FEVERFEW**. Free flowering hardy annuals. Succeed in any soil. Bloom till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double white; height, 10 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

**FORGET-ME-NOT** (*Myosotis*). Effective in masses. If sown early will bloom first season. Height, 6 to 9 inches. Hardy perennial.

855. **Royal Blue**. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

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**FIRE PLANT**. See *Kochia*.

**CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT**. See *Cynoglossum*.

**FLOSS FLOWER**. See *Ageratum*.

**FOUR O'CLOCK**. See *Marvel of Peru*.

**FOXGLOVE**. See *Digitalis*.

**GAILLARDIA** (*Blanket Flower*). Showy; free blooming; remarkable for the brilliance, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

861. **Mixed Colors**. The most varied colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

860. **Grandiflora**. Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

865. **GERANIUM**. Yield a succession of brilliant bloom till frost, then a good house plant.

**Zonale**. A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.35.

866. **GEUM** (*Mrs. Bradshaw*). Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scarlet flowers all summer. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

868. **GILIA**. Annual easily grown in any soil for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

872. **GLOBE AMARANTH** (*Bachelor's Button*). Fine everlasting, bearing clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

875. **GODETIA**. Hardy annuals bearing an abundance of satiny cup-shaped blooms, especially in poor dry soil; blooms continuously if seed pods are removed. Plant early in sunny place and cover one-fourth inch deep. 1 foot high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

**GYPSOPHILA** (*Baby's Breath*). Graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower useful for mixing with other cut flowers.

878. **Perennial**. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

879. **Annual**. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 35c.

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**GILLIFLOWER**. See *Stocks*.

**GOMPHRENA**. See *Globe Amaranth*.

**GOURDS**. See page 11.

**HELICHRYSUM** (*Strawflower or Eternal Flower*)

Cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; double flowers of many colors. Hardy annual. 2 feet high.

886. **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

## Heliotrope

Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season if planted early indoors. Half hardy perennial; height, 2 feet.

893. **Mixed Colors**. Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85.

**HIBISCUS** (*Mallow Marvel or Marshmallow*). From

June till frost these hardy plants bear big, bowl-shaped blooms, often 6 inches across. White and shades of pink to deep red. Lasts for years. 4 to 5 feet high.

897. **Mixed**. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.



Chater's Double Hollyhock



Geranium



Godetia



Heliotrope

## Hollyhock

Give a striking effect in rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps. Hardy, blooming for years. Plant in April or May.

### CHATER'S PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS

902. Double White.	Pkt. 15c
903. Double Pink.	1/8 oz. 35c
904. Double Yellow.	1/4 oz. 60c
905. Double Scarlet.	1/2 oz. \$1.00
908. Double Mixed Colors.	oz. \$1.75

909. **Allegheny Hollyhocks**. The nearly transparent, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

### ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS

If sown outside in March or April, will bloom in August. If sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom from June till frost.

906. **Indian Spring**. All-America medal winner. Blooms in 5 months, producing a colorful display of semi-double crinkly edged flowers. Rose-pink to crimson rose. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.

910. **Double Everblooming**. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.

911. **Single Everblooming**. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

914. **HONESTY** (*Lunaria*). Sweet-scented flowers are followed by silvery transparent seed pods much admired for house decoration; hardy biennial; height, 3 1/2 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

916. **HUMULUS** (*Japanese Hop*). An easily grown hardy annual climber, 15 to 20 ft. Fine for porches, trellises, etc. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

919. **ICE PLANT**. A curious plant, leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

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**HELIANTHUS**. See *Sunflower*.

**HUNNEMANIA**. See *Bush Escholtzia*.

**HYACINTH BEAN**. See *Dolichos*.

**INDIAN SHOT**. See *Canna*.

**IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA**. See *Moonflower*.

**IPOMEA QUAMOCЛИT**. See *Cypress Vine*.

**IPOMEA SETOSA**. See *Brazil Morning Glory*.

**IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON**. See *Ampelopsis*.

**IVY, KENILWORTH**. See below.

**JACK AND THE BEAN STALK**. See *Kudzu Vine*.

**JACK BEAN**. See *Dolichos*.

**JAPANESE HOP**. See *Humulus*.

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923. **JOB'S TEARS**. Ornamental grass with broad corn-like leaves. Fine for winter bouquets. Plant early 3 feet apart, 5 seeds to hill. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

926. **KENILWORTH IVY**. A neat hardy perennial trailing plant. Lavender and purple. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

929. **KOCHIA** or **BURNING BUSH** (*Mexican Fire Plant*). Rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2 1/2 feet high. Feathery green branches, which in the fall turn a deep red. A fine summer hedge. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

930. **KUDZU VINE** (*Jack and the Bean Stalk*). Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

# Larkspur

For bedding, among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early plantings bloom from July till frost. Several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height, 3 feet. Germination is improved if refrigerated for several days.

**GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPURS.** The most advanced strain in size of flower, fullness of spikes and color shades. The intensified branching habit gives a greater number of branches, each producing a solid mass of color. 3 to 4 foot spikes make ideal, long-lasting cut flowers.

931. Rose King	Pkt. 10c
932. White King	1/4 oz. 35c
933. Carmine King	1/2 oz. 60c
934. Dark Blue Spire	oz. \$1.00
941. Lilac or Lavender Spire	
942. Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.	

## STOCK FLOWERED LARKSPURS

**940. Rosamond.** Pure pink; yields a fine cut flower two weeks before others. Numerous flower spikes, heavily covered with fully double blooms. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

936. Double Dark Blue	Pkt. 10c
938. Double Light Blue	1/4 oz. 35c
937. Double Pink	1/2 oz. 60c
939. Double Mixed Colors.	Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**943. LINUM (Grandiflorum Rubrum) (Scarlet Flax).** Pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, two feet high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**945. Perennial Blue.** A hardy perennial; bears graceful bright blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 60c.

**948. LOBELIA.** Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; effective in masses, lovely blue blooms for a long season; 6 inches high. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

**LUPINS.** Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

## ANNUAL LUPINS

**952. Blue.** Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.  
**955. Mixed Colors,** Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

## PERENNIAL LUPINS

**956. Blue.** Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.  
**957. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.  
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**LACE FLOWER.** See Didiscus.

**LADY'S SLIPPER.** See Balsam.

**LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.** See Perennial Sweet Peas.

**LOVE GROVE.** See Nemophila.

**LOVE-IN-A-MIST.** See Nigella.

**LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.** See Balloon Vine.

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**973. MARVEL OF PERU (Four o'Clock).** Opens in the afternoons and cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.  
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**MALLOW MARVEL.** See Hibiscus.

**MARGUERITES.** See Carnation.

**POT MARIGOLD.** See Calendula.

**MARSHMALLOW.** See Hibiscus.

**MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.** See Kochia.

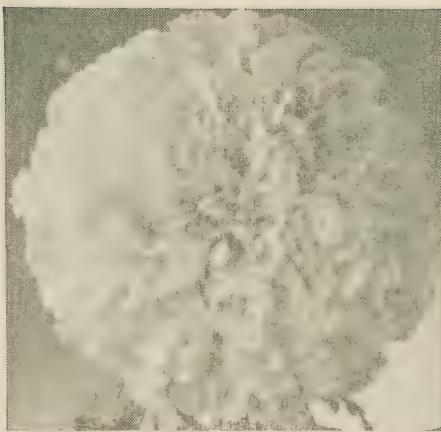
**MIMOSA.** See Sensitive Plant.

**MOMORDICA.** See Balsam Apple and Pear.

**MOSS FLOWER.** See Portulaca.

**MOURNING BRIDE.** See Scabiosa.

**MYOSOTIS.** See Forget-Me-Not.



Marigold, Gigantea Sunset Giants



Giant Imperial Larkspur



Mammoth Mum



Mignonette, Wood's Superb

# Marigold

Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing till frost. For earliest blooms plant in boxes.

**959. Gigantea Sunset Giants.** Immense blooms, sometimes 7 inches across. Sweet-scented flowers are full centered with broad wavy petals gracefully overlapping. From deep orange to lemon yellow. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

**961. Glitters.** Bears 3-inch incurved canary yellow blooms early on bushy erect plants. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

**970. Mammoth Mum.** All-America Winner. The fluffy, ball-like sulphur blooms, 3 1/2 inches across, 2 inches deep, are borne profusely on 30-inch plants. Splendid for cutting. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

**972. Goldsmith.** Golden orange with good stems for cutting. Fully double flowers bloom freely on strong bushy plants. Twisted petals give it a chrysanthemum-like appearance. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

**960. Gigantea Pot o' Gold.** Showy, fragrant, large deep golden orange 4-inch blooms. 12 to 15 inches high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**958. Spry.** Flowers 1 1/2 inches across; bright clear crested centers surrounded by rows of mahogany-red guard petals. 9 inches high, spreading 15 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**971. Dwarf Double Harmony.** Charming and distinct. Tubular deep orange center, flanked by broad velvety dark maroon guard petals; one foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**963. Crown of Gold.** Crown of curled and interlaced petals surrounded by collar of recurved petals; bright golden orange. Odorless foliage; sweet-scented. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**962. Yellow Supreme.** Large fluffy, rounded fragrant blooms with broad, loose, frilled, rich creamy yellow petals. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

**965. Guinea Gold.** Bears 30 to 40 flowers, 2 to 2 1/2 inches across with long loosely placed wavy petals; brilliant orange flushed with gold. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**964. African Double Mixed.** A splendid mixture. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

**968. French Double Mixed.** A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**967. Legion of Honor (Little Brownie).** Golden yellow with velvety brown center; single. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

# Mignonette

In February and March plant in boxes and thin out. Beginning in March, plant at intervals outside for a succession. Thin to 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

**976. WOOD'S SUPERB MIXTURE.** All colors and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, 12 to 15 inches long. Fragrant. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**982. Sweet Mignonette.** Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**988. MOONFLOWER (Evening Glory).** Rapid climber. Luxuriant foliage. Pure white fragrant 4 to 6-inch blooms open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows 30 feet or more. File hole in seeds or soak for a day to hasten germination. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.



Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue

mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white; yellow. Soak 24 hours before planting.

**1000. Single Imperial Japanese.** The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**1050. NEMOPHILA** (Baby Blue Eyes, Love Grove). Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**1054. NICOTIANA** (Flowering Tobacco). Covered with bloom all summer and fall, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**1058. NIGELLA, MISS JEKYLL** (Love-in-a-Mist). Lovely cornflower blue, semi-double, blooms on long stems. Splendid cut flower; requires little care. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**1085. PASSION FLOWER.** Splendid hardy annual climber, bearing attractive, fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Height, 10 ft. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

PAINTED DAISY. See Pyrethrum Roseum.

PALMA CHRISTI. See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM. See Geranium.

PERIWINKLE. See Vinca.

## Morning Glories

**991. Pearly Gates.** A pure white sport of Heavenly Blue; flowers about 4 inches across. Plant it with Heavenly Blue and Scarlet O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

**990. Scarlett O'Hara.** A new color—rich wine-red. The 3 1/2-inch blooms come early, continue till frost; and stay open longer, often into the afternoon. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

**989. Heavenly Blue.** A luxuriant vine bearing beautiful sky blue flowers about 4 inches across. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**993. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa).** A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**994. Morning Glory (Convolvulus).** All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

**995. Bush Morning Glory.** Twelve inches high; adapted for bedding, pot and window culture, blooms profusely. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

**JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES.** Grand climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors. The foliage is ornamental—some



Nigella, Miss Jekyll

No annual will produce a more lavish profusion of blooms for so long a time, nor more variety of color than nasturtiums. They begin blooming early and yield a continuous display till frost. The more you cut the flowers the more they will bloom. You can grow them in any soil; in fact, they do well in soils too poor to support other plants. Rich soil produces foliage at the expense of the blooms. Plant an inch deep after the ground becomes warm, dropping 2 seeds every three inches. Do not transplant. Do not water too freely.

## WOOD'S PEERLESS NASTURTIUMS

**WOOD'S PEERLESS MIXTURES.** Our Peerless Nasturtium Mixtures are made up exclusively of the most elegant large flowered single varieties, and cover a wide range of brilliant colors that gives a profusion of gorgeous blooms. You will be delighted with Peerless Mixtures.

**1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixture.** Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

**1030. Tall Peerless Mixture.** Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

**DWARF DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED GLOBE NASTURTIUMS.** The very newest thing in nasturtiums. Plants are dwarf, neat and compact, 10 to 12 inches in height, with a spread of 12 to 15 inches. Maintaining their dwarf rounded form throughout the life of the plant, are especially fine for rockeries, window boxes, pots and garden borders. Delightfully sweet-scented, double and semi-double blooms have stems of good length for cutting.

**1014. Dwarf Double Scarlet Globe.** Fiery scarlet blooms are borne in great profusion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00.

**1008. Dwarf Double Golden Globe.** As many as 100 blooms have been found on a single plant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

**1012. Dwarf Double Gem.** All the many colors of globe nasturtiums are in our splendid mixture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00.

**SWEET-SCENTED DOUBLE GLEAM NASTURTIUMS.** The first of the double and semi-double blooming strains. Plants are semi-dwarf, throwing out short runners from well-rounded free flowering bushes. Stems are long and bear flowers above lush green foliage.

**1013. Double Scarlet Gleam.** Comparable to scarlet sage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25; 1/4 lb. 75c.

**1011. Double Golden Gleam.** Plants are a blaze of glory. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

**1009. Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids.** Colors never dreamed of in nasturtiums are borne in profusion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1/2 lb. \$1.25.

**SINGLE NASTURTIUMS.** Old-fashioned single nasturtiums that have adorned our gardens for generations. Colors range from creamy white to deep maroon.

**1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

**1043. Tall or Giant. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

# Wood's Royal Pansies

For the earliest blooms from spring plantings, plant in boxes indoors and when an inch high transplant to a shady location in rich moist soil. Late summer and fall plantings bloom early the following spring. Moisten beds after planting, cover with unbleached muslin or newspaper to conserve moisture, for drying out is fatal. Pansies will stand the severest winters without protection.

**1076. WOOD'S EXHIBITION PANSY MIXTURE.** The richest and handsomest pansy mixture. Blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable color and combination of colors in endless variety. Pkt. 40c; 1/8 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 oz. \$2.75; 1/2 oz. \$4.50; oz. \$8.00.

**1075. WOOD'S ROYAL PANSY MIXTURE.** A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors. The blooms are large and of perfect form. In size of bloom and brilliancy of color it ranks second only to our Exhibition Mixture. Pkt. 30c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 oz. \$2.00; 1/2 oz. \$3.50.

**1074. SWISS GIANT.** Gigantic blooms, perfectly round, and colors heretofore unknown in pansies. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 oz. \$2.75; 1/2 oz. \$4.50; oz. \$7.50.

**1077. WOOD'S SUPERB FRILLED PANSY.** Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. Colors range from pure white to rich and deeper shades. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25.

**1078. GIANT TRIMARDEAU MIXTURE.** Remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 85c; 1/4 oz. \$1.50.

**1080. TUFTED PANSIES (Viola Coriaria).** Not as large as the regular pansy, but have longer stems and bloom throughout the summer. Early spring sowings bloom from June till frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25.



Wood's Royal Pansy



## Petunia

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny location and they will bloom till frost. Half hardy annual.

**1091. COMANCHE. All-America winner.** Larger than Fire Chief with flowers 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 inches across. The reddest of all red petunias. The plant is 12 inches wide; excellent for bedding. Pkt. 50c.

**1092. FIRE CHIEF.** All-America Sweepstakes winner. The most brilliant and reddest of all petunias. Of dwarf growth like our Wood's Bedding; free blooming over a long season. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. \$3.00.

**1102. ALL DOUBLE AMERICA.** All-America silver medal winner. The pink-mauve carnation flowered medium sized blooms are borne abundantly till frost. Pkt. 60c.

**1095. WOOD'S SUPERB FRINGED PETUNIAS.** The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most unusual combinations. Pkt. 35c; 1/8 oz. \$4.00.

**1101. FLAMING VELVET.** Rich and brilliant velvety blood red. Outstanding for color, type and uniformity. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.50.

**1097. ROYAL PURPLE.** Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**1103. SINGLE PETUNIAS.** A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75.

### BEDDING PETUNIAS

**1096. WOOD'S BEDDING PETUNIAS.** A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

**1094. BLUE BIRD.** Bears dark violet blooms in profusion. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

**1098. ROSY MORN.** Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 80c.

**1099. SNOWBALL.** An attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

**1100. ROSE OF HEAVEN.** Rich brilliant rose; darker than Rosy Morn. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

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**BALCONY PETUNIAS.** The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and windows and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.

**1105. Balcony White**

**1108. Balcony Deep Blue**

**1110. Balcony Mixed Colors**

**1106. Balcony Pink**

**1107. Balcony Crimson**

**Each of above: Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.**

## Phlox Drummondii

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

**1115. LARGE FLOWERING DWARF** Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00; 1/2 oz. \$1.75.

**1116. STAR AND FRINGED.** Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flower fringed. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25.

**GRANDIFLORA PHLOX.** Large and free flowering. We offer them in separate colors.

**1123. Pure White**

**1126. Yellow**

**1124. Rose Pink**

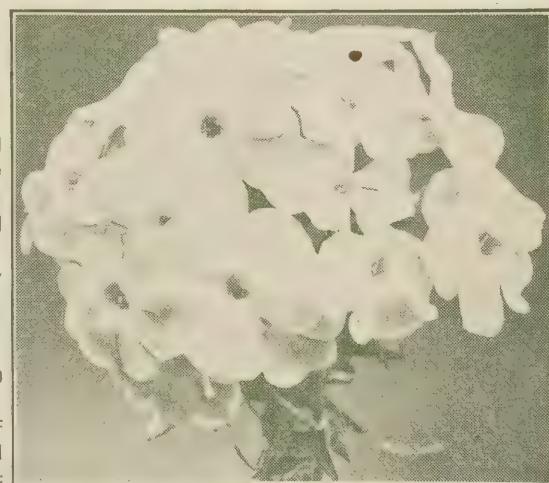
**1127. Violet or**

**1125. Scarlet**

**Dark Blue**

**Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00**

**1129. WOOD'S GRANDIFLORA PHLOX MIXTURE.** The blooms are usually double the size of ordinary phlox, perfectly round with overlapping petals. Ours is a splendid mixture of all the most brilliant large-flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 80c; oz. \$1.50.



Wood's Grandiflora Phlox

# Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Plant annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Plant early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

## ANNUAL POPPIES

**1140. WOOD'S SUPERB POPPY MIXTURE.** A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.** Select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

**1142. Special Mixed Double Poppies.** An elegant collection of largest blooms and gorgeous colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

**1144. Tulip Poppy.** Large single bright scarlet blooms, 3 inches across; as dazzling as scarlet tulips; brilliant in massed beds. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

**SHIRLEY POPPIES.** Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering; delicately fringed.

**1139. Scarlet.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**1145. Single Shirley.** Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

**1148. Double Shirley.** Mixed Colors. Double and semi-double in an endless variety of color. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**CALIFORNIA POPPY.** See Escholtzia.

**NOTE**—The federal authorities have prohibited the growing of poppies from which narcotics may be extracted, including the popular peony and carnation-flowered varieties.

## PERENNIAL POPPIES

**1151. ICELAND.** Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

**ORIENTAL POPPY.** In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

**1150. Oriental Scarlet.** Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

## Portulaca—Moss Flower

in a sunny situation produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. Plant when weather is settled warm. Tender annual. Height, 6 inches.

**1155. Single Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c; oz. \$1.25.

**1156. Double Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

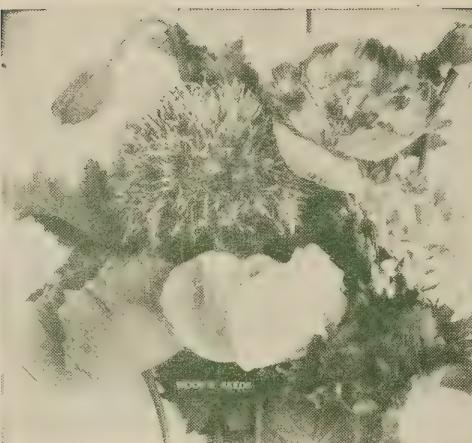
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**PINK.** See Dianthus.

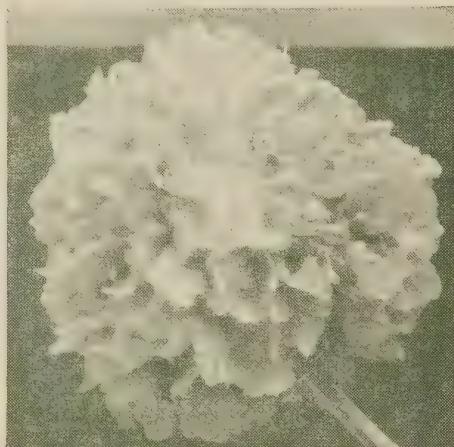
**PRIMULA VERIS.** See Cowslip.

**RAGGED ROBIN.** See Centaurea Cyanus.

**ROCK CRESS.** See Arabis.



Poppy, Wood's Superb Mixture



Scabiosa, Blue Moon



Spider Plant



Snow on the Mountain

**PRIMROSE.** Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter flowering window plants. The Evening Primrose is splendid for mixed borders. **1161. PRIMULA SINENSIS (Chinese Primrose).** Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Plant in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 50c.

**1162. Evening Primrose.** Well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

**PYRETHRUM.** Golden Feather is fine for edging beds. Roseum bears daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. Hardy perennial.

**1165. Golden Feather.** Bright yellow foliage with white flowers; usually grown as an annual. 8 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

**1166. Roseum (Painted Daisy).** Bright rose pink. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 65c.

**1168. RICINUS (Castor Bean).** Tall majestic plants; fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 65c.

**1171. RUDBECKIA (Coneflower).** Free flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 65c.

**1174. SALPIGLOSSIS.** A gorgeous bedding and border plant with rich colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black. Plant indoors in February or March or outside later. Half hardy annual; height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

## Salvia or Scarlet Sage

Will keep the garden dazzling during the summer and fall. Start early indoors and transplant in May or plant outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

**1178. Fireball or Bonfire.** Large flowered, free blooming; 2 ft. high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25.

**1180. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).** Dazzling scarlet flowers on 12-inch stems. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**1181. Salvia Patens.** Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

**SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower).** Long-stemmed double blooms. Fine cut flower. For beds and borders; bloom till frost; fragrant; richly colored. Height, 2 feet.

**1184. Blue Moon.** Beehive-shaped with broad, wavy petals. Blooms 2 1/4 inches, 2 inches deep; deep lavender blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**1185. Double Annual Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

**1186. Perennial Blue.** Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

**1190. SENSITIVE PLANT (Mimosa).** Curious plants with graceful foliage. Branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 15c.

**1196. SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN.** Ornamental plant for mixed border. Foliage is light green with white margin. 2 feet high. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**1198. SPIDER PLANT (Cleome) (Pink Queen).** A very attractive border or background plant with large, delightful pink heads. As flowers age they turn white, giving a pleasing blend of colors. Grows in poorest soil, blooms from June till frost. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

## Stocks

(Gilliflower). Brilliant color, long duration, profusion of fragrant bloom. Plant early indoors, transplant when inch high and set out at end of April in cool location. Fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. Half hardy annual.

**1199. Cut-and-Come Again.** Fine for cutting; 18 inches high, throws out side branches bearing rosette-shaped flowers on fine stems. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**1200. Large Flowering Ten Weeks.** A splendid mixture of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

## Sunflower

Plant the tall kinds for centers of beds and backgrounds; the dwarf for cut flowers. Plant in April. Hardy annual.

**1207. Red.** Rich chestnut red and interesting color combinations. The long petals are often curled. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**1208. Miniature.** Bushy plants, 3 feet high, bearing all summer masses of 3-inch yellow flowers with dark centers. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

**1209. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered.** Golden yellow with long fringed petals; beautiful. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

**1210. California.** Extra large deep yellow double flowers, 3-5 ft. high. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c;

**1216. SWEET ROCKET (Hesperis).** Sweet-scented hardy perennial bearing showy blooms; fine for borders and cut flowers. Plant outside in April or earlier indoors. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**1218. SWEET SULTAN.** Covered with beautiful scented blooms that keep for days. Plant at intervals for succession of blooms. Height, 2 1/2 feet. Hardy annual. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

## Sweet William

Splendid in beds, borders and rock gardens. Hardy perennial, but blooms the following fall if planted early. Colors range from white to nearly black. Height, 18 inches.

**1223. Newport Pink.** Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**1224. Scarlet Beauty.** Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**1227. Single Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

**1233. Double.** All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

SCARLET RUNNERS. See page 5.

SNAPDRAGON. See Antirrhinum.

SPEEDWELL. See Veronica.

STRAWFLOWER. See Helichrysum.

SWEET ALYSSUM. See Alyssum.

TOUCH-ME-NOT. See Balsam.

THRIFFT. See page 5.

THUNBERGIA (Black-Eyed Susan). A rapid climber 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for hanging baskets, trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in profusion. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**1234. THRIFT.** Bears showy rosy-pink flowers all summer and early fall. Hardy. 18 inches high. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

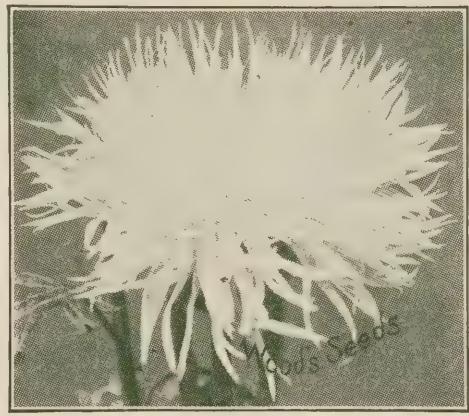
**1236. THUNBERGIA (Black-Eyed Susan).** A rapid climber 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for hanging baskets, trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in profusion. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**1238. TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower).** Brilliant orange-scarlet flower on long stems. Fine for cutting; superb background plants. Height, 6 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

**1241. TORENIA.** Snapdragon-like, sky-blue flowers with yellow throats. Fine for rock gardens, beds and low borders. Annual. Height, 10 inches. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. \$1.50.



Mammoth Verbena



Sweet Sultan



Double Sweet William

**1239. TORCH TITHONIA (All-America Winner).** Top winner 1951, All-America selections. Unlike ordinary Tithonia, Torch grows only 4 feet high

with luxuriant foliage and strong stems. Fiery scarlet 4-in. blooms are borne from August till frost; as easy to grow as zinnias, and stands summer heat. This new "Flower of the Incas" with its long blooming season, uniform, attractive plants and striking color promises to become the garden flower of America. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 90c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50.



## Verbena

Annual for beds, borders, window gardens, etc. Flowers of brilliant colors from early summer till fall. Soak few hours and plant in boxes indoors. Transplant when an inch high, or plant outside in April.

**1251. Spitfire Grandiflora.** The deep scarlet-rose blooms are 3 1/2 inches across. Plants 25 to 30 inches in diameter with each floret stem erect. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**1249. Beauty of Oxford Hybrids.** The florets easily cover a silver half-dollar. The color shades from clear rose-pink to rose-red. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**1245. Defiance Scarlet.** The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

**1246. Mammoth White.** Extra large. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

**1247. Mammoth Pink Shades.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

**1248. Mammoth Purple Shades.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

**1252. Mammoth Mixed.** Richest and most varied colors; very fine. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50.

**1253. Venosa.** The hardy variety for bedding, producing bright purple flowers all summer; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

**1260. VERONICA (Speedwell).** Hardy perennial of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright pink and white flowers. Fine cut flower. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

**1267. VINCA (Periwinkle).** Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. If planted early indoors will bloom same summer. Height, 15 inches. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

VIOLA. See Tufted Pansy, page 36.

**1272. VIRGINIAN STOCK.** Beautiful free flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

## Wallflower

Bears large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Plant early and transplant. Height, 1 1/2 feet.

**1276. Single.** A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**1277. Double.** Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**1278. Allioni (Siberian Wallflower).** Dazzling biennial for rock gardens and low borders. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

**1279. Linifolius (Alpine Wallflower).** Profuse bloomer for rock gardens; lilac shade; biennial; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**1282. CHINESE WOOLFLOWER.** Large flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. 2 1/2 feet high. Blooms from midsummer till frost. Fine bedding plant, either singly or in groups; keeps for days. When dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when ground is warm, thin to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

**1284. MIXED FLOWER SEEDS.** More than a hundred varieties. Sow amongst shrubbery, in fence corners or out-of-the-way places for a constant succession of bloom until frost. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

# WOOD'S GIANT FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW

[ CULTURE. Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench 4 to 6 inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February; cover over with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about 2 inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week. ]

GATHER SWEET PEA BLOOMS FREQUENTLY; THE MORE YOU CUT THEM THE BETTER AND LONGER THEY BLOOM

## Wood's Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

### ALL NAMED VARIETIES

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

**1329. AVALANCHE.** No pure white sweet pea makes as large a flower, nor blooms that will last as long; a strong grower and a profuse bloomer.

**1332. BLACK DIAMOND.** Dark crimson. The largest and best of its color.

**1331. CAPRI.** An outstandingly fine light blue; the color is clear, the flower is large and long stemmed.

**1330. CHARMING.** Bright glowing cerise with a scintillating salmon sheen; large flower.

**1335. CHIEFTAIN.** A showy and attractive pure satiny mauve. Free from purple shading.

**1350. CRONY.** Soft golden salmon. An "Award of Merit" winner.

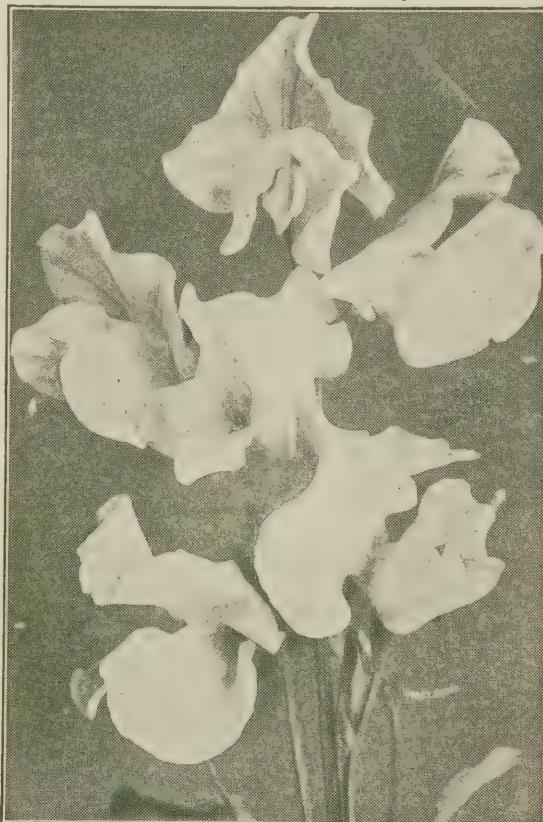
**1341. ELSTREE.** Bright salmon pink on cream ground. The frilled blooms have extra long strong stems; profuse bloomer.

**1343. FLAGSHIP.** Deep navy blue. The large blooms are borne on long stems.

**1337. FORTUNE.** A beautifully waved flower with a violet standard and dark blue wings; a lovely combination.

**1342. GIGANTIC.** A beautifully frilled, long stemmed pure white; an extra large and exquisite flower.

**1333. GRAND NATIONAL.** The large frilled flowers are a rich deep cream; an "Award of Merit" winner.



Spencer Sweet Peas

## Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

These bloom weeks earlier and remain in bloom longer than other Spencers. The blooms are equally as large, are beautifully waved and are borne on long stems. They are especially well adapted for outdoor planting in the South. We have had spring plantings bloom earlier than fall plantings of other kinds, yielding plenty of blooms before hot weather arrives.

**1361. American Beauty.** So named because the color is the same as the American Beauty rose, glowing crimson-rose.

**1360. Cascade.** A beautiful pure white flower; borne on long stems.

**1363. Giant Rose.** An unusually large flower; a beautiful rose pink, a robust grower.

**1362. Memory.** The large waved blooms are clear rosy lavender.

**1364. Mrs. Herbert Hoover.** "The California Blue." Clear deep blue.

**1365. Iris Blue.** A beautiful deep blue.

All Above Varieties: Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.20; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

## Sweet Peas in Mixtures

### 1374. WOOD'S Early Flowering SPENCER MIXTURE

They bloom 3 to 4 weeks earlier than the summer flowering sweet peas and are specially recommended for growing in the warmer parts of the South. In cold climates they do splendidly in the greenhouse. We offer a well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to deep maroon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

### 1375. CUTHBERTSON HOT WEATHER SWEET PEAS

Ideal for southern growing, for they are heat resistant and yield a profusion of very fragrant blooms before the Spencers come into flower. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

### 1376. WOOD'S SUPERB SPENCER MIXTURE

Our mixture is a well-balanced blend of colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display in an almost endless range of colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

### 1378. PERENNIAL or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS

Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of hardy spring flowers, before the annual kinds begin to flower. 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

## 20. BLAZE ZINNIA—All-America Winner for 1954

Blaze bursts into bloom with a profusion of brilliant mandarin-red flowers and, as the flowers attain size, change to an exciting fiery orange-scarlet—a color that will brighten any spot in your garden or home. The brilliant, rare coloring of flaming red and orange radiates from the informal, fluffy, quilled petaled, double flowers that grow 5 in. across. Good cutting stems make Blaze highly desirable for cutting. Blaze Zinnia is the only flower to receive an award in the All-America selections for 1954. Plants are strong growing, very uniform, 2½ to 3 ft. tall and sure to attract attention where ever grown. Pkt. 35c.



Tom Thumb Zinnia



Fantasy Zinnia



California Giant Zinnia

# Wood's Giant Zinnias

Few garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved larger flowering and brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers, they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover about ¼ inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.

### NEW ZINNIAS

#### 1300. PERSIAN CARPET

All-America Winner. The dwarf plants bloom early; grow into 12-inch mounds of brilliant colors. No two alike. The size of a silver dollar. Easy to grow; thrive on heat and yield a wealth of blooms on 6 to 8-inch stems. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

#### 1301. PEPPERMINT STICK

A Cut-and-Come Again striped zinnia in a wide range of colors; various color combinations such as red and white, red and yellow, purple and white, carmine and white, and orange and yellow; about 10% of the petals are striped. Pkt. 20c.

#### 1305. TOM THUMB or CUPID

Very dwarf, about 6 to 8 inches high; excellent for beds and borders; bright colors, ranging through red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

#### 1319. ZINNIA LINEARIS

Unusual and interesting. Lovely shade of golden orange, with delicate yellow stripe through petals, center dark brown in young blooms, turning to golden orange as flower ages. 8 to 10 inches tall with spread of 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 65c.

#### 1308. HAAGEANA DOUBLE

These charming small flowered Mexican zinnias lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display, yet have stems long enough for use in vases and bowls. A gem for bedding and edging. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

#### 1287. NAVAJO (Gaillardia Flowered)

Each petal is heavily tipped white, cream white, yellow, lilac, lavender, russet, crimson, orange, yellow and pink, and combinations of these colors. Bears quantities of medium sized double blooms; 1½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

#### FANTASY ZINNIAS

2½ to 3 feet tall. Distinctly different, the good sized, rounded flowers being a mass of shaggy ray-like petals.

1285. Fantasy Wildfire. Wildfire adds a rich dazzling scarlet note of cheerfulness to the garden and home. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 65c.

1302. Fantasy White Light. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

1304. Fantasy Star Dust—Deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

1303. Fantasy Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

#### 1286. SUPER CROWN OF GOLD

Pastel tints, large blooms 5 or more inches across, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

#### 1307. CUT AND COME AGAIN

The blooms, about 2 inches across, are fully double and are borne in abundance on bushy plants about 18 inches tall. They continue to bloom from early summer till frost. The long stems adapt them splendidly for cut flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

#### 1299. GIANT CRESTED ZINNIA

The blooms average 4 inches across, 2 to 2½ inches deep with a full rounded cushiony center surrounded by broad guard petals. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 85c.

#### CALIFORNIA GIANT ZINNIAS

Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered; often measure 4 to 5 inches across. They usually remain in bloom from early summer till late fall. Exceedingly attractive in the garden and as a cut flower.

1309. Giant White	Pkt. 10c 1/4 oz. 35c 1/2 oz. 60c Oz. \$1.00
1310. Giant Scarlet	
1311. Giant Pink	
1312. Giant Deep Yellow	
1313. Giant Purple	

1318. California Giant Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

#### POMPON OR LILLIPUT ZINNIAS

Grows only about 1½ feet high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers 1 to 1½ inches across with good stems. Continuous bloomers from early summer till frost. Fine for bedding. Satisfactory cut flowers.

1321. White Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1322. Golden Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1323. Pink Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1324. Scarlet Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1325. Black Ruby. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1327. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

#### DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

A close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, like a fine decorative dahlia.

1288. Exquisite. Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center.

1289. Canary Bird. Rich deep yellow; holds its pure color to the last.

1290. Polar Bear. The finest white; extra large.

1291. Crimson Monarch. By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly.

1292. Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet blended with orange.

1293. Dream. Deep lavender turning to purple.

1294. Royal Purple.

Each of above colors: Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors. An elegant mixture; all colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

#### WOOD'S CALIFORNIA ZINNIA COLLECTION

THIS COLLECTION CONTAINS:

1 PKT. TOM THUMB	10c
1 PKT. FANTASY MIXED COLORS	10c
1 PKT. NAVAJO GAILLARDIA FLOWERED	10c
1 PKT. LINEARIS	10c
1 PKT. CALIFORNIA GIANT MIXED COLORS	10c
1 PKT. DAHLIA FLOWERED, MIXED COLORS	10c

ALL OF THE ABOVE FOR 50c

60c

ORDER AS ZINNIA COLLECTION No. 1320

HOLLAND  
GROWN

# Gladiola Bulbs for Spring Planting

**CARRARA**—Medium size, pure white flowers borne on tall straight stems, medium early.

**GENERAL EISENHOWER**—Vivid deep old rose, one of the best pink gladiolas ever produced, medium early.

**HOFMAN'S GLORY**—Sunflower yellow throughout, medium height, extra early. One of the best yellows.

**JOH. VAN KONIJNENBURG**—Beautiful light garnet-red without markings. Enormous well shaped florets on a first class tall stem.

**LAVENDER DREAM**—Light silvery violet, extra large flowers, medium early.

**MANSOER**—Velvety blood-red on brown background, very tall strong stems, medium early.

**MASKERADE**—A soft yellow with deep red blotch. Large flowers on perfect spike. Medium early.

**MRS. MARK'S MEMORY**—Dark purplish red with carmine blotch in throat, extra large blooms on strong tall spikes; considered the best gladiola in the purple class. Medium early.

**MUSIO CLEMENTI**—Soft light blue. An early flowering recent introduction. Medium early.

## ALL OF THE ABOVE VARIETIES:

By mail postpaid, 1/2 doz. 60c; 1 doz. \$1.10; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.50; 100 for \$6.45. Not postpaid, 1/2 doz. 50c; 1 doz. 90c; 25 for \$1.70; 50 for \$3.25; 100 for \$5.95.

**NEW EUROPE**—Vivid orange-scarlet with small purple stripe in the throat. The strong long spikes bear enormous flowers; 8 to 10 open at a time; late.

**PAUL RUBENS**—Enormous reddish violet flowers, perfect spike. This is without any question the best gladiola in this color. Five and more wide open flowers at one time with fine substance.

**PICARDY**—The best of its color; a beautiful apricot pink. The individual blooms are extremely large and slightly ruffled. Quite a sensational flower.

**ROSA VAN LIMA**—A true apple-blossom-pink with a large white throat blotch. Large round florets on long, straight spikes. A good early bloomer.

**SNOW PRINCESS**—The large pure white flowers are borne on tall, straight spikes, three or four open at a time.

**SPOTLIGHT**—Immense flowers of glowing yellow with red blotch in throat. A very vigorous grower, medium early.

**SUMMER JOY**—Deep orange with yellow blotches in throat. Medium size flower on strong tall spikes. Medium early.

**MIXED GLADIOLAS**—A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red. By mail postpaid, 1/2 doz. 55c; 1 doz. 95c; 25 for \$1.65; 50 for \$2.85; 100 for \$5.45. Not postpaid, 1/2 doz. 45c; 1 doz. 80c; 25 for \$1.40; 50 for \$2.60; 100 for \$4.95.



## Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

Plant the dormant roots when the ground is warm. Set them 3 inches deep and space them 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart. Roots will be ready Mar. 15.

### GREEN LEAF

**APRICOT**—4 ft. Buff yellow base, overspread with salmon pink. Large heads and broad round petals.

**CRIMSON BEDDER**—3 1/2 feet. Green foliage. Intense crimson of good quality. An excellent bedder.

**ROSEA GIGANTEA**—3 1/2 feet. Soft rose pink flowers of gigantic size. A prolific bloomer.

**THE PRESIDENT**—4 feet. The immense blooms are a rich glowing scarlet; no other scarlet Canna is superior; one of the first to bloom and continues till frost.

**YELLOW KING HUMBERT**—4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; occasionally some will be streaked with red, an improvement rather than a defect; often 5 to 7 inches across, single petals 3 inches.

### BRONZE LEAVED CANNAS

**KING HUMBERT**—4 feet. Immense orchid-like orange scarlet, rose-tinted and margined at the base; majestic and striking.

## ALL OF THE ABOVE VARIETIES

Postpaid, 3 for 65c; \$2.25 per dozen. Not postpaid, 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per dozen.

## Dahlia

Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth. Book your order for delivery after March 15.

**AVALON**—An informal decorative pure canary yellow dahlia; grand for cutting; long, erect stems.

**COMMANDO**—An excellent deep lavender garden variety. Produces many flowers on tall healthy bushes.

**DUKE de ROI ALBERT**—Pansy purple, tipped with white; flowers are held on long stiff stems; early and constant bloomers.

**MRS. GEO. T. LE BOUTILLIER**—A giant sized, deep, rich, velvety carmine; outstanding in every respect.

**JANE COWL**—A superb informal decorative dahlia that holds its giant blooms high on rigid stems. Bronze, buff and old gold, blending to apricot at center.

**D DAY**—Solid colored true pink. Medium size flowers of great abundance on stiff stems.

**ALL NAME VARIETIES**—By mail postpaid: 75c each; 3 for \$2.00; 1 doz. for \$7.00.

**JERSEY BEAUTY**—The large, full deep flowers are an exquisite pink, a perfect bloom borne above the foliage on long, wiry stems.

### MIXED DAHLIAS

Postpaid, 3 for \$1.10; 6 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.50. Not postpaid, 3 for 90c; 6 for \$1.75; 12 for \$3.00.

**LE TOREADOR**—Medium size flat flowers of glowing deep red borne on strong, medium length stems.

**PURITY**—Excellent new white. The flowers are of perfect form and substance on good stems.

## Caladiums

**(ELEPHANT'S EAR)**—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 1/2 feet wide.

**MAMMOTH BULBS**—9 to 11 inches in circumference. By mail postpaid, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25. Not postpaid, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS**—Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; 6 for \$1.85, postpaid.

Caladiums ready March 15.

**TUBEROSES**—Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large. Ready Mar. 15.

**PEARL**, extra large—By mail postpaid, 3 for 50c; 6 for 85c; 1 doz. for \$1.60; 25 for \$3.00. Not postpaid, 1 doz. \$1.40; 25 for \$2.50.

## BULB PLANTER

The "Hole-in-One" Bulb Planting Tool. Removes the soil up to a depth of five inches, making a perfect planting hole for many kinds of bulbs. By mail postpaid, \$1.20. Not postpaid, 95c.



# WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYE PEAS

ONE OF THE EARLIEST AND LONGEST YIELDING EDIBLE PEAS

## WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACKEYE PEAS

Wilt-resistant Ramshorn Blackeye Peas are large size, very uniform in shape, smooth skin, bright color and exceptionally fine flavored. Have long pods (7 to 8 inches and some occasionally 10 inches), with many more pods to the vine and considerably larger yields are obtained over ordinary blackeye peas. Resistant to wilt, nematodes, charcoal rot and other diseases that materially reduce the growth, yield and quality of other peas. Reports from all sections of the South for the past years indicate that they will thrive and yield much better in wet or dry seasons than any other varieties. Plant after the ground gets thoroughly warm, 2 inches deep, 1 lb. to 200 feet; 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. Do not plant after tobacco as too much nitrogen causes an excess vine growth which reduces the yields of peas.

## EARLY WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

The earliest of the wilt-resistant peas, maturing green peas in about 60 days, and dried peas in 70 to 75 days. Are erect growing bush peas, very compact, with least vine growth, making cultivation easy. Matures very early so that it can be either used for a quick crop when planted early, or can be planted late as a double crop. The most satisfactory pea to plant on very fertile soils, where the Giant strain will have a tendency to too much vine.

## GIANT WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

About a week later than the early strain. As the name indicates, they are larger than any other pea. A very heavy fruiter, prolific, and generally command quite a premium whether sold green or dried. The Giant strain has runners 8 to 10 feet long and the pods are not carried as high upon the plant as they are in the early type. The crop of Giant Wilt in short supply—will ship Earlies in event not available.

## NAVY BEANS (Michelite Strain)

An improved strain—very prolific—maturing in 90 to 95 days, and larger yielding than the ordinary navy bean. Nothing tastes better in cold weather. Plant in June or July 2 or 3 beans in hills a foot apart, in 3-foot rows; 1 lb. to 100 feet; 15 lbs. per acre. Cultivate early before they blossom, but not deeply, nor while wet with dew.



Note the heavy yield of Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Peas

## OTHER EDIBLE PEAS FOR THE TABLE AND MARKET

THEY ARE LISTED IN THE ORDER OF MATURITY

**EDIBLE PEAS**—Should be in every garden. They are economical to plant, make a delicious dish when green, besides furnishing peas for winter when vegetables are scarce and high in price. Both dried and green peas are a profitable crop to market, and usually bring good prices.

**EARLY SIX-WEEK BROWNEYE PEAS**—Sometimes called Extra Early Browneye. Is one of the earliest of all edible peas, actually maturing green peas in six weeks and dried peas in eight weeks. Has a delicious flavor; prolific bearer; pods 6 to 7 inches long, straight and well filled. A bush variety, very compact; the dried pea is slightly larger than the Lady Finger pea. We have handled this variety for 12 years, and because of the fine flavor, upright growth and ability to make two crops per season, it is becoming very popular amongst home and market gardeners.

**DIXIE QUEEN BROWNEYE**—No blackeye pea can surpass Dixie Queen in delicious flavor. It is a good sized pea of the Ramshorn type, except that it has a brown eye and is a few days later, being ready in about 85 to 90 days. Tenderness and sweetness are its outstanding characteristics; in these respects it has no superior in blackeye peas.

**BROWN SUGAR or CREAM CROWDER**—Produce green peas in 85 to 90 days and dried peas in 100 to 110 days. One of our best flavored table peas, of large size and exceedingly popular throughout the South. Very prolific yielding from 10 to 12 bushels of dried peas per acre.

**RICE or LADY PEAS**—Has few equals as a dry pea, besides are deliciously flavored and splendidly suited for soup. The smallest of all the edible peas; prolific bearer and may be used either green or dry. Latest of all edible peas.

**CONCH PEAS**—We believe you will agree with us that they are the best flavored of all edible peas. Upright vines, bush variety, about 2 feet high, and bears a generous crop of well-filled pods, 8 to 9 inches long. Make green peas in about 68 days; dry peas in 80 days. A cream-colored pea.

**BLUE GOOSE OR GRAY CROWDER**—Very prolific yielder and fine flavored pea, producing peas in 70 days and dry peas in 80 to 85 days. A large speckled pea with long pods, and largest yielder of all the Crowder types.

**BLACKEYE WHITE CROWDER**—A pure white pea with black eye.

**RED SPECKLED CROWDER**—A delicious flavored white pea with mottled red coloring.

Other varieties will be quoted if available. See price sheet in front of catalog.

All Edible peas in Very Short Supply this Season

## COW PEAS

**BRABHAM**—Wilt-Resistant. Matures in 75 to 90 days. The heaviest yielding cow pea for hay, pea production or soil improvement. It is disease-resistant and makes cow peas profitable when land has become so badly diseased that other varieties fail. It makes an upright vigorous growth, holds its foliage well, withstands bad weather at maturity and makes the fine-t quality hay. The seeds are similar to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly. It does well on poor land.

**BLACK**—Matures in 75 to 90 days. Long running fine growth and heavy yield of peas. One of the best varieties for pasturing hogs.

**MIXED COW PEAS**—For hay, soil improvement or hogging down, as it grows thicker, matures early, produces an abundant growth, stands up well. The seed costs less per bushel.

**OTHER VARIETIES COW PEAS**—See price page in front of this catalog for additional varieties we can offer.

**PLANT COW PEAS FOR NITROGEN AND HAY**—Plant from April to early August, 1½ bushels per acre broadcast.

# WOOD'S CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

GROWN ESPECIALLY FOR SEED PURPOSES—PLANT 12 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

1 peck equals 15 lbs.  
1/2 bushel equals 30 lbs.  
1 bushel equals 60 lbs.

## MAINE GROWN IRISH COBBLER POTATOES—Certified

Probably the most popular potato with the larger growers, due to its early maturity, making its crop in 90 to 100 days, whereas the later maturing potatoes require from 115 to 130 days. It is grown extensively in 18 out of 21 states, comprising the main crop region, which proves its wide adaptability. For an early crop of potatoes for the home garden there is none better than the Irish Cobbler.

## RED BLISS—Certified

To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh, or those who grow for markets where the color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste and a fine yielder. It is a sure and uniform cropper, a strong grower, is of good size, cooks white and mealy and measures up to every requirement of a first-class first early potato. Its productiveness and fine quality commend it.

## KATAHDIN POTATOES—Certified, Maine Grown

This variety is fast becoming the most popular variety grown in the southern states, as well as many localities in the Northeast. Yields the past season on Katahdins were ahead of practically all other varieties in Maine, showing fully a 30% increase in yield over other leading strains. It promises to become the outstanding medium late potato for market or storage. In yield it has constantly surpassed other varieties, the tubers being exceptionally smooth skinned, large round uniform size, and have few very shallow eyes, making them most desirable from an eating standpoint. It is highly resistant to disease, having crisp white flesh, particularly free from internal discoloration, with fine cooking qualities. Its keeping qualities are surpassed by no other varieties, which makes it one of the best varieties for the home garden and truck gardeners. We highly recommend its use in preference to Green Mountain for either spring or late planting.

## CHIPPEWA POTATOES—Certified, Maine Grown

### A Prize Winner

Their smooth appearance and fine table quality give them preference over all other varieties for spring planting. Since we introduced the Chippewa potato, it has won more first prizes at the Virginia State Fair than any other variety.

This outstanding potato was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with the object in view of having a potato with the general features of the Cobbler, extra earliness, but with shallow eyes, instead of the deep eyes of the Cobbler. Chippewa is resistant to disease, and in official tests from Maine to Florida it has yielded consistently higher than Cobbler and Green Mountain. We first introduced Chippewas years ago and reports from our customers are of the highest praise. From our seed grown in Caroline County, Va., for three successive years, Chippewa won first prize at the Virginia State Fair. On the Richmond market they have been commanding a large premium over other varieties and housewives are more than pleased with their fine eating qualities and appearance. Maturity slightly later than Irish Cobbler.

## Chufas Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st to July 1st in 2 1/2 to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1 1/2 peck plants an acre.

## WOOD'S CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

We wish to advise that all seed potatoes offered by us are of the finest quality, certified seed, having passed the most exacting field and bin inspection. Furthermore, all potatoes received from Maine are further inspected on arrival in Richmond by the Virginia Department of Agriculture, which gives a double check as to the quality seed potatoes we supply our trade. Maine seed above all has given outstanding results throughout the Eastern States. The varieties we offer are generally recommended by the Department of Agriculture of the Eastern States.

Seed 10 to 12 bushels per acre. Size of seed pieces 1 1/2 to 2 ounces.

Fertilizer—In light to medium soil use 2,000 lbs. of 5-10-5 or 6-8-6, and on heavier soil 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre of 4-12-4.

Planting dates for Eastern Carolinas and Virginia February and March, and for Western or Mountain Sections during March and April.

Harvest during cool part of day. Avoid sun scald and bruising.

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE** is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants to yield better crops.

**SEMESAN BEL** prevents diseases in potatoes.

**ARSENATE OF LEAD, PARIS GREEN, and ROTENONE** are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects. Both can be put into bordeaux mixtures and applied at a single spraying.

**SPRAY MATERIALS and SPRAYERS** are described on pages 65 to 71.



Field of Kennebec Potatoes on the Maine State Farm

## KENNEBEC POTATOES—Certified, Maine Grown

This is a new potato variety, highly resistant to late blight, wild mosaic, and net necrosis. It is a very vigorous growing, high yielding, late maturing variety. In tests for five years at Presque Isle, Maine, it outyielded Green Mountains 19 bushels of U. S. No. 1 potatoes per acre. In the same test it out-yielded Katahdins by 97 bushels per acre, Chippewas by 41, and Sebagos by 79. It produced also the highest percentage of U. S. No. 1 potatoes. The past season Mr. M. M. Parker, Assistant Director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, states that "We just finished making a stand count of the plants of Kennebec Potatoes we secured from you last summer and found that we had a 96% stand of vigorous, uniform size plants. Ordinarily we get only about 50% stand in our late crop."

Supplies of Kennebec Potatoes are limited this year, and we suggest early order.

**SEED POTATOES** for June and July—Write for prices in April and May—Sweet potatoes available 1st April.

## JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES

If available they will be quoted on price page in front of Catalog.

## PRICES IN FRONT OF CATALOG

# WOOD'S CERTIFIED TOBACCO SEEDS

## Purity - Quality - Economy!

SOLD ONLY IN SEALED PACKAGES

ORDER EARLY AND BE SURE

PRICE: Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.50;  
1/4 lb. \$5.00, postpaid

**517. BROADLEAF HICKS**—One of the most popular varieties. It is very easy to cure to a flashy color. Used on a wide variety of soils, but performs best on medium sandy soils. Space about 20 inches in the row and top high.

**513. GOLDEN HARVEST**—An excellent cigarette type tobacco with a large broad leaf. It cures easily to a good yellow color.

**510. VIRGINIA BRIGHT**—One of the finest of the bright leaf tobaccos, making big crops of superior quality. It cures to a good lemon color, except when planted on heavier clay soils. Grown very successfully in the eastern section of the flue-cured belt.

**503. MAMMOTH GOLD**—A heavy yielding variety which is well adapted to all except the heaviest types of soil in the flue-cured belt. It makes a large broad leaf, cures easily to a rich lemon color, of high quality cigarette tobacco.

**518. VIRGINIA GOLD**—Vigorous. Grows off quickly. Big long leaves, cures to rich lemon or orange. Top high.

**499. BONANZA** — An excellent medium-leaved bright tobacco for sandy loam soils. The leaves are long, of medium width, well spaced, easy to cure.

**500. JAMAICA WRAPPER**—A fine cigarette type tobacco, cures bright yellow. The leaves are long, rather broad and well spaced; ripens uniformly. Best suited for light to medium heavy tobacco soils.

**501. HARRISON'S SPECIAL**—A large broad leaf bright tobacco which is very much in demand for cigarettes.

**515. 402 SPECIAL**—A variety which was developed at the Tobacco Experiment Station at Oxford, N. C. It is a broad leaf type tobacco which has produced exceptionally high yields of good cigarette type tobacco.

**509. YELLOW MAMMOTH**—A good bright tobacco of extra fine quality for cigarettes. Well suited to planting on medium to heavy sand loams. It has a medium large stalk with long broad leaves, well spaced, which insures uniform ripening.

**506. GOLD DOLLAR**—Among the best high quality cigarette types. Easy to cure and very uniform in size and shape of leaf, height of plant, and time of ripening. The leaf is long and rather broad that fills out to a good tip. The texture is silky, bright yellow.

**507. YELLOW SPECIAL**—An easily cured bright leaf tobacco for light or medium soils. Produces high yields with good quality.

**514. YELLOW PRYOR**—Makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and cures easily.

**516. BOTTOM SPECIAL**—A variety for farmers who prefer a close leaf spacing and high average yield. The leaves tend to have coarse veins and are moderately wide.

Our tobacco seed production this year is from State Experiment Station's Foundation Seed. Grown, rogued and harvested by an expert that spent a major part of his life in charge of a State Tobacco Research Experiment Station and produces and handles tobacco seed with the technical care, precaution and general know-how that only experience and study can give. All plants in field destroyed except ones used for seed. Fields isolated from other tobacco up to 20 times the distance required for certification. No tobacco harvested from these fields. They were planted, cared for and used as seed producing fields only. He secured his foundation stock seed from the following sources: Ga. Experiment Station, N. C. Experiment Station, and Va. Experiment Station.

The above assures you of getting top quality seed, and at fair prices.



### PLANT BED MANAGEMENT

Choose a well-drained soil, high in organic matter, that lies to the east or south and is protected from the wind. Sow one level tablespoonful per 100 square yards.

Plant 100 square yards for each 1 to 2 acres to be planted. Beds 2 yards wide can be worked much easier than wider beds. Weeds can be controlled by correct use of chemicals.

**KRILIUM** has proven to be ever so valuable in keeping the soil open and porous. The roots do not break or damage as badly when pulled. This means bigger root systems and healthier plants are transplanted to give you quicker growing and less replanting.

**FERTILIZER.** 1 to 2 pounds of 4-9-3 plant bed fertilizer to the square yard should be thoroughly worked into the top 2 inches of soil. Mix one level tablespoon of seed with a few pounds of fertilizer and sow uniformly over 100 square yards. Settle the soil with a light tamper. Use good tight side walls and cover with a cloth.

In Virginia, sow beds by February 10th. Further south, beds should be sown earlier.

**522. DIXIE BRIGHT 28 (New variety)** (Tested as 8358). High resistance to Granville wilt. Leading tobacco companies report "Decidedly more Desirable" than Dixie Bright 27. Has handling qualities farmers like in flue-cured tobacco. Susceptible to black shank, but good yielder. Cures bright and did well under extreme drought conditions. Easy to handle, as it is not brittle.

**527. DIXIE BRIGHT 101**—Most widely used of the Dixie bright tobacco. Has resistance to Granville wilt and black shank. Adapted to a wide range of soil types. Top high and do not harvest until full ripe. It proved in 1953 that it could stand more dry weather than most any other variety. Top quality, lemon color.

**524. DIXIE BRIGHT 102**—Highly resistant to black shank and Granville wilt. It grows tall and normally produces broad, well-proportioned leaves of medium length. Adapted to a wide range of soil types.

**526. DIXIE BRIGHT 27**—Granville wilt resistant variety, about equal to that of Oxford 26. It has tall growth habit, long broad leaves that are spaced much closer on the stalk and are less brittle than Oxford 26. It is best suited to medium light sandy soils.

**525. OXFORD 26**—Has a high resistance to Granville wilt and a moderate resistance to Fusarium wilt. Performs best on medium to light sandy loam soils.

**511. BIG ORONOKO**—A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; cures easily, a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long and broad; may be cured red or black.

**512. SWEET, or LITTLE ORONOKO**—Makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and filters; long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany.

**523. LIZZARD TAIL**—A long narrow silky leaf of unusual body and weight; cures rich red.

**504. IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO** — Cures bright or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length, best suited to light gray soil.

**505. IMPROVED WHITE STEM ORONOKO**—On light sandy soils it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavy soils it makes mahogany or medium bright. Has good length and width, cures easily.

**521. VIRGINIA SUN CURED**—A fine chewing tobacco, also for filters and wrappers; makes a rich mahogany when flue cured.

Don't wait until blue mold strikes. Head it off with FERMATE. (Quoted on page 64).

Write for more complete information on varieties or chemicals.

# Sweet Sudan Grass

**BEST SUMMER PASTURE AND HAY GRASS.** Fast growing annual. Deep roots. Extremely heat and drought resistant. A life saver last summer when the drought scorched most permanent pasture and hay crops. Bred by crossing sorghum on sudan. Livestock relish its sweetness, eat it faster, consume more, increasing milk and meat production. They eat it to the ground before touching other crops. It stools heavier, has broader leaves, larger stems, grows faster and taller than common sudan. It has greater yield and food value. Palatability and grazing last longer, until killing frost. Start grazing when 18 inches tall and sugar starts forming. Hay is grassy, cures quickly. Its slender leafy stems are easy to handle with ordinary haying machinery. Cut when heads first appear. Mature stalks cut and dried still remain palatable. Also good for ensilage, cover crop and erosion control.

## CERTIFIED SWEET SUDAN 372, Treated

More disease resistant. Stays green longer, leafier, thinner stems, more and better quality hay and pasture. Outstanding, uniform, improved strain of sweet sudan, fixing the superior qualities of the original cross. It stools more, is grassier, taller, has finer stems, more palatable grazing, matures faster yet foliage remains green longer, resists foliage diseases and drought. The most dependable quick summer grazing crop for cattle, hogs, or sheep. Slurry treated, increases stands and yields 20 to 50%, controls diseases. Arasan to treat 100 lbs. costs \$1.00.

## SUDAN GRASS, Extra Fancy, Free of Johnson Grass.

It is the quickest summer pasture or hay crop, ready to cut in 45 days. It has deep roots, resists drought and heat, and grows vigorously in July, August and September, when most grasses are parched. Grows well on any soil, heavy clay to light sand.

**SOW SUDAN GRASS 25 lbs. per acre** with grain drill set for 1/2 bu. wheat, or 7 lbs. in cultivated rows. 1/2 to 3/4 inches deep, on any well drained soil, after it gets warm. Can sow up to Aug. 15. Fertilizer pays, especially nitrogen. Treat seed with Arasan to increase stands and yields 20 to 50%, control smut, etc., see below.

## BROME GRASS, Lincoln Strain, Smooth, Southern Grown.

Long lived perennial. Vigorous, drought resistant hay and pasture grass for any good well drained soil. Extremely high quality, nutritious, palatable foliage. Increasing in popularity in the Upper South. Grows 5 ft. tall. Roots often 5 to 6 feet deep with many underground rootstocks, excellent for soil improvement and conservation. Similar to orchard grass in use, adaptation and seeding requirements, is easier to manage in pastures without choking out Ladino, and does better with Birdsfoot trefoil. Does not do well under constant close grazing. Lincoln is more disease and drought resistant, has more seedling vigor, is easier established, has deeper roots, better for soil improvement, and yields 20% more than Northern Brome. It requires a lot of nitrogen and does best with alfalfa to supply it. In early spring or fall sow 8 lbs. per acre with 10 lbs. alfalfa or 5 lbs. trefoil.

## TIMOTHY, Most Widely Sown, Inexpensive Hay Crop.

Easy to establish. Germinates in 5 to 10 days. Grows quickly. Stands up well. Easy to cut and cure. Yields 1 1/2 to 3 tons per acre. Heavy for its bulk. Profitable for market. Adapted to Upper South. Prefers clay or loam soils. Sow in early spring or fall. For hay on well drained soil 8 lbs. timothy and 8 lbs. mammoth clover per acre; on damp land 6 lbs. timothy, 3 lbs. red top, 10 lbs. meadow fescue and 4 lbs. alsike clover. They all mature together for hay. Cut when in bloom. On poor or acid soil sow 7 lbs. timothy, 3 lbs. red top and 15 lbs. lespedeza. Fertilizer pays.

## MEADOW FESCUE, long lived perennial, hardy, deep roots.

Put in every hay or pasture mixture. More persistent than timothy. Stands close grazing. Makes thick foliage. Comes on early in the spring, growing till late fall. Does well on wet soil. Sow on any soil in early spring or fall, 8 lbs. with 8 lbs. orchard grass, 2 lbs. red top, 1 lb. Ladino, 1 lb. Dixie White, 2 lbs. red clover and 3 lbs. alfalfa.



Sweet Sudan recovers quickly from grazing. Cows eat it into the dirt before touching alfalfa, clovers or other grasses. Milk flow increases immediately when cows move from alfalfa to sweet sudan. Plant it for abundant lush summer grazing to give a needed rest to permanent pastures.

## KENTUCKY BLUE, good permanent lawn or pasture grass.

For good well drained heavier soils in the Piedmont and Mountains. Makes the richest, nutritious pasture, spreading and growing better if grazed close. Grows vigorously in spring and fall, less in summer and winter. It is slow to establish a stand. Takes 10 to 28 days to germinate. Don't sow with Ladino. It germinates in 3 to 10 days and will smother it. Sow in early spring or fall to get started before summer weeds. 1 lb. sows 200 square feet (10 x 20) of lawn. For pasture sow 8 lbs. Ky. blue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 3 lbs. red top, 1 lb. White Dutch clover, 1 lb. Dixie White clover, and 2 lbs. Trefoil per acre. Apply lime and 2-12-12.

## MERION BLUEGRASS—The "Wonder Lawn Grass"

Selected from Kentucky Blue. Thrives under closer mowing, as low as 1/2 inch. More drought resistant, grows more vigorously in late spring, tending to crowd out crabgrass. Resists leafspot which injures Kentucky Blue in late spring, letting crabgrass start. Merion can be seeded successfully in spring while Kentucky Blue often fails. Like Kentucky Blue it needs fertilizer and care, is slow to come up and establish a sod, suffers from neglect and competition of quick growing grasses until it is established. Best seeded alone, 1 lb. to 500 sq. ft. in early spring or fall.

## RED TOP or Herds Grass. Put in All Permanent Mixtures.

**3 lbs. acre for pasture, hay or lawn.** Grows well with other grasses, thrives on all soils, on land too poor, wet or dry for Ky. Blue. Comes early. Grows vigorously till late fall. Perennial. Creeping habit. Stools well. Stands close grazing or trampling. Germinates quickly 5 to 10 days, easy to get a stand and keeps down weeds while Ky. Blue gets started.

## DOMESTIC and PERENNIAL RYEGRASS. Quickest growing.

Most winter resistant cool season lawn, pasture, hay or cover crop, little summer growth. Comes up in 5 to 15 days. Excellent nurse crop seeding grass and clovers. Keeps soil from washing and protects fine seedlings. Sow 35 lbs. acre. Add 20 lbs. Crimson or Reseeding Crimson for winter grazing. If left to seed in June they come back each fall. Perennial rye persists several years. Domestic contains 1/4 perennial and 3/4 annual Italian rye grass.

## TREAT GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS WITH ARASAN

Recommended by V.P.I. and other state experiment stations. Keeps seeds from rotting in cold damp soils. Allows earlier planting. Protects seeds from damping off, seedling blight and other diseases, birds and rodents. Produces healthier more vigorous plants. Increases stands and yields 10 to 50%. Alfalfa stands increased 89%. Seedlings grow off faster, get ahead of weeds and establish deep roots before summer droughts. Treat anytime, then inoculate legumes just before seeding. For 100 lbs. alfalfa, clover, lespedeza and grass use 8 ozs. Arasan, cost \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$3.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$115. Postpaid prices on page 66.

# ORCHARD GRASS vs TALL FESCUE

Wood's Extra Fancy Orchard Grass and Ky. 31 Fescue, 99 1/2% pure are onion free and meet P.M.A. requirements. Plant both in separate fields for grazing at different seasons or mixed together equally so animals must graze both and cannot select orchard and leave fescue to grow tall and coarse. Both are leafy, vigorous, persistent, long lived perennials adapted to most all soils, poor or acid, but prefer good loams or heavier soils. While native grasses are dormant they furnish abundant grazing in early spring and late fall, in sun or shade.

Orchard grows more in hot summer, stands closer grazing, recovers quicker when cut, furnishes better quality hay or silage, is more palatable and nutritious and animals eat more of it, furnishing more grazing during its season. When animals had equal access to both they grazed 2,500 lbs. dry weight of orchard-ladino, to 2,000 lbs. Ky. 31-ladino.

At V.P.I. for 3 years steers made an average daily gain of 1.23 lbs. on orchard-ladino to 1.11 on Ky. 31-ladino. Orchard-ladino, preferred for dairy cows and sheep, produced the greatest amount of total digestible nutrients and milk per acre, 6 1/2% more nutrients and 10.4% more milk than Ky. 31-ladino. Ky. 31-ladino, preferred for beef cattle, averaged 309 lbs. yearly gain per steer to 302 for orchard-ladino.

Tall Fescue, best grass for winter pasture that lives through summer, grows more in winter, extends the grazing season and produces more total growth per year. Doesn't grow when colder than 65°, but stays green, palatable, succulent, high in vitamins all winter while most grasses are dormant. Jan. 25 it tested 12.3% protein, Bermuda 5%, other grasses 3%. If not grazed in fall, it takes cattle thru the winter in fine shape with no other feed except during snow.

Ky. 31 germinates in 5 to 14 days, Orchard 7 to 21 days. Orchard seedings grow off faster, keep down weeds, and make over 4 times as much growth the first year. Fescue produces little grazing the first year, but stands may last 50 years. Both are easily destroyed by plowing as they do not have creeping rootstocks. Both have deep roots. Fescue has the deepest, thickest root system of any grass, known to go down 9 feet in hard ground for moisture in a prolonged drought, and to remain green and furnish grazing when weeds and briars died. Fescue is more popular in the Southern Coastal Area where Orchard thins out faster. Fescue does better on low damp meadows subject to flood. It stood 128 days under water and still made a seed crop.

Orchard withstands winterkilling better and is more popular in the Upper South. Clovers and alfalfa grow better with it. Fescue's heavy roots crowd out weeds and bushes better than other grasses, but also ladino if improperly managed. Do not over-graze or under-graze Orchard or Fescue. Mow them if they get too tall, coarse and unpalatable. The new growth is tender and relished by all livestock.

Both are vigorous feeders. To maintain high production of nutritious forage, high in protein, they require legumes to furnish nitrogen and about 500 lbs. 0-14-14 top dressed annually. **Seed** them in early spring or fall on a **well prepared firm seed bed**. Cover lightly, 1/2 to 3/4 inches. **Sow 15 lbs. acre alone or 8-10 lbs. with 1 lb. Ladino, 1 lb. Dixie White Clover, 5 lbs. Red Clover and 8 lbs. Alfalfa** on good soils, or with 15 lbs. Lespedeza on poorer soils. Clovers require lime. Wood's Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures include all of these with other grasses and clovers for greater production, but cannot cause bloat.

## KENTUCKY 31, The Most Popular Tall Fescue.

Forms a thick tough turf that holds up cattle when wet, withstands heavy trampling, ideal for golf fairways, athletic fields, parks, airfields, parade grounds or lawns where Ky. Blue dies out. Its strong roots open up hard subsoil, adds organic matter, prevents erosion on steep banks, roadsides, terraces or waterways.

Good pastures need about 60% grass to prevent bloat and 40% legumes for nitrogen and protein. Ky. 31 may be killed by too close grazing the first year, in hot summer or cold winter. It doesn't grow much in summer and needs Orchard, Dallis or Bermuda. For year 'round pasture sow it in the fall on established sericea lespedeza, mow or graze lightly the following summer. To keep it from choking out Ladino sow Ky. 31 in 8 to 24 inch drills, 3/4 inch deep, then broadcast Ladino on top without cover.

## POA TRIVIALIS. For Shady or Wet Lawns and Pastures.

Fine perennial grass. Kin to Ky. Blue, similar in growth and adaptation, thrives better in dense shade and wet soil. Fails on hot dry soil in open Southern sunshine.

## CHEWING'S FESCUE. For Shady, Dry Lawns and Pastures.

Long lived perennial grass. Hardy; persists with little moisture, fertility, or sunlight despite heat and cold; on any soil, good or poor, acid, sandy or gravelly if not wet. Produces a dense dark green turf of short fine leaves. Requires little cutting or attention. Don't mow too close. Sow 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. of lawn or 30 lbs. per acre in spring or fall.



Wood's Grass Seeds are thoroughly recleaned and tested, have the highest purity and germination to produce quick stands and vigorous growth of productive, weed-free hay, pastures, beautiful lawns or parks.

## CREEPING RED FESCUE. For Shady Lawns and Pastures.

Similar in growth adaptation and seeding to Chewing's, but more creeping, less bunchy, softer texture, deeper color. Highly nutritious, superior for pastures or lawn. Both germinate in 7 to 21 days.

## DALLIS GRASS, Paspalum, Australian Grown, Extra Fancy.

**Splendid permanent grass for year 'round southern pastures.** Most heat and drought resistant. Grows the year 'round nearer than other grasses. Grows rapidly except in very cold weather. A bunch grass with deep roots. Stops erosion. Fair for hay. Excellent for grazing. All livestock relish it. At a Florida experiment station it fattened 10 steers per acre. Unlike carpet grass it allows clovers, lespedezas and other good pasture grasses to grow freely with it, but chokes out objectionable weeds. Germinates in 7 to 21 days. Once established it lasts indefinitely, but is not a pest. Cultivation kills it. Thrives on all soils, best on heavy moist land, worst on dry sandy soil. Sow 10 lbs. acre in early spring or fall, with 1 lb. Ladino, 1 lb. Dixie White Clover and 15 lbs. Lespedeza. Sow only **Australian seed. Domestic seed has very low germination, high in weeds and disease.**

## BERMUDA GRASS, Hulled or Unhulled, Extra Fancy.

**Best upland pasture for the Southeast.** Vigorous, persistent growth all over the South; stands long, hot, dry summer without injury; grows well on any soil if not too wet; bears heavy grazing and trampling; recovers quickly when grazed down. Lasts for years. Eradicate by shallow fall plowing followed by summer shade crop. Unsurpassed for soil erosion control, highways, airfields and parade grounds. For lawns, golf courses and athletic fields it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. Sow April 15 to Oct. 1. After Aug. 1 sow only hulled seed which germinates in 7 to 12 days. Unhulled takes 21 to 35 days. Lawns: 1 lb. hulled sows 400 square feet; unhulled 300 sq. ft. Pasture per acre: 6 lbs. hulled or 8 lbs. unhulled, add 1 lb. Ladino, 1 lb. Dixie White Clover, 15 lbs. lespedeza.

## CARPET GRASS, ideal for lawns in Southern Coastal Area.

Thrives in hottest summers when most grasses parch. Forms a soft thick luxuriant carpet, dark green most of the year, in colder weather than Bermuda. Its winter dormant period is shorter. Thrives on wetter or poorer sandy soils, in shade or sun. Is not a pest. Winterkills at high elevations. Low creeping growth. Roots at joints. Crowds out weeds. Does not need frequent cutting but thrives on close continuous mowing or grazing and heavy tramping. Sow 1 lb. to 250 sq. ft., 12 lbs. acre, early spring to midsummer. Germinates in 10 to 21 days. Wood's Coastal Lawn Grass, page 72, is 1/3 Carpet with other grasses to come up quick and for year 'round growth.

## HIGHLAND BENT, Certified Blue Tag. For Lawns & Greens.

For fine textured lawns like golf putting greens. Stands close mowing and moist soils. Prefers good soils, but grows on any. Does not like shade. Withstood last summer's record drought in our tests when most fine grasses perished. Strong creeper. Hardest, most aggressive, drought and disease resistant bent. It is the basic grass in Wood's Super-Green Lawn grass, page 72. We also have Cert. Astoria Colonial Bent. Sow 1 lb. to 400 sq. ft. in spring or fall. They germinate in 7 to 28 days.

# LADINO CLOVER

CERTIFIED or AFFIDAVIT. THE KING OF PASTURE LEGUMES.



The foundation for intensive grassland farming, bringing new wealth, improving soils and revolutionizing Southern agriculture. In N. C. Ladino increased from 500 acres in 1945 to 1,000,000. It is the best pasture legume in yield, palatability, minerals, vitamins, 20% to 30% protein, nitrogen fixation, low in fiber, low seed requirements per acre, long productive life for pasture, silage and hay, quick recovery after drought or grazing and compatibility with other legumes and grasses if managed right. It produces up to 6,500 lbs. of dry feed per acre, enabling farmers to grow most of their protein and minerals needed for all livestock, saving in cost of feed and labor in feeding. Its low fibre content is most valuable for hogs and poultry. To avoid bloating cattle, pastures should be half grass. Ladino-orchard grass pastures have great carrying capacity for 4 to 8 years if well fertilized and managed, and have grazed 2 or more cattle per acre over 10 years in Va. Do not graze closer than 3 to 5 inches or plants are weakened and weeds take over. By dividing the pasture, sections can be grazed in rotation up to 12 months per year. Ladino grows vigorously except in very cold or hot dry weather, then quickly recovers. Supplement it with Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture in winter and Lespedezas in summer.

Ladino is a giant strain of White Clover with same adaptation and growth habits as common white clover found in closely grazed pastures, but grows faster and 4 times as large, spreading by stems that root at the nodes. It prefers moist fertile soil, but does well on most any well fertilized soil if not too wet or sandy and dry. It has shallow roots. Make a well prepared compact seedbed. Roll or cultipack before and after seeding. Sow not over 1/2 inch deep. Without ample lime, phosphate and potash Ladino pasture is no better than others.

Use 800 lbs. 2-12-12 when seeding, and 600 lbs. 0-12-12 annually. Inoculate heavily.

Our Ladino is 99 1/2% pure Certified or Affidavit California grown, where White Dutch Clover does not grow naturally as it does in the East, contaminating Eastern grown Ladino seed. Their seeds cannot be told apart. Our Affidavit is as good as Certified, but much cheaper.

**LADINO CLOVER** is the most nutritious, palatable and productive year 'round pasture legume. Its peak growth is in early spring and fall when native grasses are short. It is so rich it may cause bloat unless grasses are grown with it. **Sow 1 to 2 lbs. Ladino with 10 lbs. of orchard grass or tall fescue**, in early spring or fall. Add **2 lbs. of Red Clover and 5 lbs. of Alfalfa** for more summer pasture. Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures contain all these with additional grasses and clovers for maximum year 'round production and highest feed value, but cannot cause bloat.

## WOOD'S DIXIE WHITE CLOVER for Year 'Round Grazing.

A giant strain 3 times as large as White Dutch, similar to Ladino in growth, adaptation and seeding requirements; grows more vigorously earlier in the spring, during hot summer droughts, and later in the fall; requires less lime, fertilizer and attention. It is not as tall and productive as Ladino heavily fertilized and grazed in rotation, but if grazed continuously and closely it prospers and spreads without dying out like Ladino, destroying the value of the pasture. It is more resistant to Southern adversities and diseases. Lasts indefinitely. Encourages companion grasses to grow. We never heard of it causing bloat. Sow in early Spring or Fall. **2 lbs. per acre; 1 lb. with Ladino in case it dies out.**

## WHITE DUTCH CLOVER for Lawns or Permanent Pasture.

Same adaptation, growth habits and seeding requirements as Ladino but does not grow as fast or tall, requires less lime, phosphate and potash; does better in Ky. Bluegrass pastures or lawns; is more persistent, disease and winter resistant; stands more neglect, trampling and closer continuous grazing. Sow **2 lbs. per acre; 1 lb. with Ladino in case it dies out.**

## MAMMOTH RED CLOVER, Sapling, for hay with timothy.

Seed is identical to red clover, growth similar, but larger, is long lived and matures hay two weeks later, at the same time as timothy. Makes one cutting a year. Cut in early bloom state. Superior for soil improvement. Seeding rate and culture same as red clover. For hay on strong loam or clay soils use **8 lbs. sapling, 10 lbs. timothy, and 3 lbs. red top.**

**N. C. DISEASE RESISTANT RED CLOVER** grown for years in the hot humid South, resists anthracnose or mildew and other diseases that destroy Western grown seed. It grows more vigorously, stands last longer and produce more hay and pasture.

**RED CLOVER.** The ideal biennial legume for crop rotations, furnishes an abundance of highly nutritious hay or pasture and adds nitrogen to the soil. Cut just before full bloom for best quality hay and largest amount of leaves and nutrients. This lets the second crop get an earlier start and larger yield. Does well on any well drained, limed and fertilized soil. Inoculate and broadcast on small grain Feb. to April or in Aug.; **12 lbs. per acre alone, or 8 lbs. with grass.** Do not cover over 1/4 inch. Seed bed must be firm. Ladino, orchard grass and tall fescue grow slow at first and weeds get ahead. For much more grazing add 2 lbs. red clover and 5 lbs. alfalfa to all pasture mixtures on good soil.

## KENLAND RED CLOVER

**Certified, 99.75% pure. DISEASE RESISTANT. Most Sensational Red Clover Ever Introduced.** Bred to produce superior yields where Southern anthracnose is destructive; grows off fast, crowds out weeds, resists cold winters or hot summer droughts; stands last much longer and it outyields other strains so much it is recommended by 29 states, including the Deep South. When inoculated with anthracnose over twice as many plants survive. It averaged 16% more foliage than the best of other strains for 5 years in 39 tests throughout the Southern Red Clover Belt, often 40% more than the good old strains. Kenland's additional root and nodule growth adds 35 to 45 lbs. more nitrogen per acre. The soil improvement advantages alone are worth more than the seed cost. In a U.S.D.A. test it had a perfect stand where other disease resistant strains were half taken by weeds and some were gone. Kenland stands may last 3 years or longer. It took 10 years to develop Kenland, a hybrid of 7 old disease resistant strains from different parts of the South, artificially inoculated with anthracnose 4 generations eliminating susceptible plants, selecting vigorous plants.

## New Zealand Certified Permanent Pasture White Clover

Fine for pasture. Produces a permanent spreading growth on a wide variety of soils. Supplies a great amount of grazing. Its heavy sod helps keep pastures free of weeds. It lasts for years. A great soil improver.

**ALSIKE CLOVER** pasture or hay on poor, acid or wet soils. Culture same as Red Clover; but has more leaves, grows thicker, has finer stems, makes better quality hay and more and better grazing. Grows on soils too acid, poor or wet for other clover, is hardier, hay contains a higher per cent of digestible protein, stands longer uncut without deterioration, and is adapted to a wider variety of soils. Succeeds on light uplands, loam, clay or wet bottoms. Sow it where other clovers fail. Ideal in pasture mixtures, makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield, is highly nutritious and palatable. **Sow 8 lbs. per acre alone or 3 lbs. in every permanent pasture or hay mixture.**

# Korean Lespedeza

**Earliest, Hardiest, Most Popular Lespedeza, Widest Adapted from Mountains to Coast in the Upper South.** Greatly improves soils. Furnishes fine pasture or hay at less seeding cost. In 8 N. C. field demonstrations turning under lespedeza increased corn yields over 22 bu. per acre. Strong root growth makes it most drought resistant. Thrives on soils where Alfalfa and clovers fail. Nearly equal to alfalfa in food value, holds its leaves well and produces a full crop the first year.

A hot weather plant, it makes good pasture with Orchard Grass, tall fescue, timothy and red top, which grow well in spring and fall, but not in summer when lespedeza is best. Seed it on every acre of small grain this spring. After it reseeds each fall many farmers turn it under and plant small grain on the same land each year.

## KOBE, Best Yielding Annual Lespedeza.

Tallest, largest, spreads and yields more pasture and hay than Korean. It is 3 weeks later, extending the grazing season. Adapted to the Cotton Belt and Deep South. A profitable seed crop.

## ANNUAL LESPEDEZAS, Korean and Kobe.

Return every summer if allowed to reseed in early fall. They draw mineral nutrients from less readily available sources than other legumes. Plant on soils too poor, acid, wet or dry for alfalfa, Ladino and Red Clover. They add valuable summer grazing to permanent pasture mixtures for years if animals are removed while reseeding. They are killed by frost and furnish poor winter cover or feed. If seeded alone, add winter crops like Crimson Clover.

**SOW 25 lbs. per acre** alone, 10 to 20 lbs. in mixtures in Feb. or early March on small grains or Feb. to June sown alone. Harrow grain lightly if land is crusted. Don't cover over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Do not cover if sown early, in late freezes or on grain crops. **Wood's Inoculation 3** only costs 55c for 100 lbs., but is expensive if not used. Also treat seed with **Arasan**, page 66. Fertilize with 0-14-14. Lime helps but is not required. Kill dodder with **Weedone**, page 68, without killing lespedeza.

USE CARE IN BUYING LESPEDEZA SEED. We offer only top quality, double cleaned seed of high purity and germination. Lespedeza high in dodder and other noxious weeds can be bought much cheaper.

## WHITE SWEET CLOVER. Good Hay or Pasture if Limed.

Wonderful soil improving and honey plant, or to condition land for alfalfa, which it resembles. Biennial, growing from deep roots the second year, reseeds if allowed to. Enormous vigorous growth, several cuttings a year. Cut before it blooms. Splendid pasture crop, relished by all livestock. Will not cause bloat. Sow on small grains 15 lbs. per acre Feb. to April. Prefers fertile soils but growth anywhere if well drained, **limed** and **inoculated**.

## DWARF ESSEX RAPE, valuable, quick, cheap pasture.

Excellent for hogs, sheep and poultry. An acre will graze 30 hogs for 6 weeks. Ready to graze 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Rape is most winter-resistant, growing vigorously and furnishing an abundance of palatable, nutritious green feed high in vitamins when most needed. Hogs pastured on rape require less grain per 100 lbs. gain than when grazed on alfalfa. Rape does well on any good soil. Sow in February, March, August or September 6 to 8 lbs. per acre broadcast alone or 4 to 6 lbs. in 18 to 24 inch drills. To insure against bloat, add 1½ bushels of oats.

## CRIMSON CLOVER, best winter legume for Upper South.

Inoculate and sow **25 lbs. per acre**, July to Oct., for soil improvement and hay; or **20 lbs.** with **40 lbs.** of rye grass for winter pasture. Nutritious, high in protein, relished by all livestock. Conserves soil fertility. Turned under it adds valuable nitrogen and humus, holds moisture in droughts, and improves following crops tremendously. We handle only brightest, highest quality seed, purer, freer of weed, stronger germination, better stands, more vigorous crops, meet P.M.A. requirements.



**Korean Lespedeza**, a superior summer pasture, hay and soil builder, grows vigorously on land too poor, acid, wet or dry for other legumes, and in hot dry summers when most grass and clovers parch. Fills poor soil with fibrous roots, ideal to control erosion.

## LESPEDEZA SERICEA, Perennial. For Hay, Pasture or Birds.

Deep roots. Most drought resistant. Big crop of hay or pasture on any soil. Excellent for erosion control or soil improvement. Far superior to annual lespedezas for bird cover and feed. Adapted throughout the South.

Has many advantages over annual lespedezas. Thrives on much poorer soils; comes back year after year from its roots, yields more, 2 to 3 cuttings or 2 to 4 tons of high quality hay annually, equal to alfalfa. Its deep vigorous roots keep it rich green in the most severe droughts when other forage crops burn up, a life saver last summer. At its best in July and August when most forage crops are off.

Like alfalfa it takes a year to get established. Don't graze the first year, only mow weeds to give it sunshine and moisture. Next year 2 to 12 stems rise from each crown, smothering out weeds, thickening every year. Start grazing when 4 inches tall. Cut when 12 inches high for tender hay, easy to cure. Gets woody if left uncut too long. Don't cut after Aug 15. Let it store food for winter. For seed cut and rake before 10:30 a.m. to prevent shattering; house the same afternoon.

**Sow 30 to 35 lbs. unhulled seed** in Jan. or Feb. or **20 lbs. scarified** March to June. Cover very lightly. Leave off nitrogen and manure or crab grass and weeds will take it the first year. For hay the first year sow 20 lbs. Korean or Kobe with 15 to 20 lbs. scarified Sericea in March or April. Next year the Sericea will predominate and spread. It grows without fertilizer, but feed is poor unless phosphate and potash are applied every year.

## BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, Italian Broadleaf. Resembles Alfalfa.

A deep rooted, perennial legume for pasture, hay or silage. Much better adapted to Virginia and the Upper South than French or other trefoils. Superior to Ladino in dry seasons. Good for supplementary grazing in summer and fall when other pastures are short, or for renovating run down bluegrass or natural pastures. It increases yield of bluegrass, white clover pastures 15%. Grows like alfalfa, has same feed value, prefers same soils and fertilizers high in phosphate, but does well on poorer soils. Has finer foliage, does not grow as fast or require as much fertilizer, lime or attention. Has not caused bloat. Slender stems, 20 to 30 inches tall, palatable and nutritious, stand up better with timothy. Trefoil seedlings develop slowly. Do not sow with orchard grass, tall fescue, alfalfa, Ladino or Red Clover which grow faster killing it before it gets established. **Sow 10 lbs. per acre** in early spring or fall or **5 lbs.** with 10 lbs. bluegrass, 2 lbs. White Dutch Clover and 3 lbs. Timothy.

# Wood's Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixtures

More economical, productive, nutritious and palatable than Ladino with Orchard grass or Tall Fescue. **Sow 25 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall.** Experiment station tests show yields of pasture and hay increase as more seed per acre is sown, up to 25 lbs., and as more different compatible clovers and grasses are added. Mixtures of many grasses and clovers, including Ladino, Orchard, Alfalfa and Red Clover yielded about a third more than one clover and one grass. Ladino with KY. 31 yielded 5,435 lbs. dry weight in 1950 but only 1,561 lbs. in 1951 as Ladino winterkilled, leaving no legume to furnish nitrogen to the grass. The quality and feeding value was cut.

Thousands of prize cattle have died bloating when only one grass was planted and disappeared, leaving only Ladino to graze. Our mixtures, proved superior for 4 generations, contain 9 legumes and 8 grasses, well balanced and cannot bloat: Ladino, Orchard, Tall Fescue, Disease Resistant Red Clover, Alfalfa, Dixie White Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Reseeding Crimson Clover, Alsike, Korean and Kobe Lespedezas, Ky. Blue, Red Top, Meadow Fescue, Timothy, Dallis Grass, etc. They grow off faster and flourish in dry summers, crowding out weeds that retard Ladino, Orchard and Tall Fescue sown alone. They bear abundantly many years, minimizing the seeding cost. They are high in protein, extremely nutritious and palatable. Animals eat more and grow faster or produce more milk, saving feed bills.

## WILLIAMSBURG, Certified, The Best Alfalfa for the South.

**Bu. Bags. New Long Lived, Disease Resistant Variety. Recovers Quicker After Cutting. Far Outyields Other Varieties. Recommended by Southern Experiment Stations.** It was selected from an old field of Kansas Alfalfa that had persisted many years under humid diseased conditions in Eastern Virginia where most alfalfas soon perish. It resists summer diseases, stem and crown rot that kill out other alfalfas.

Stands last longer and yield much more after the first year. Similar in growth and winter-hardiness to Kansas, it recovers quicker after cutting, crowding out summer weeds, Bermuda and Crab grass, and yielded 10% more for 6 years at 5 Va. experiment stations.

The Md. Expt. Station recommends it above all alfalfas: "Williamsburg has been outstanding in yield and longevity of stand wherever tested in Maryland. It recovers quicker after cutting and produces more hay the second and third harvests than other varieties. It withstands drought and resists crown and root rots. There is often little difference the first year between adapted and unadapted varieties, but by the second year stands of unadapted varieties become badly depleted. Adapted varieties may produce 1/2 to almost 2 tons more hay per acre than inferior varieties after the first year." The third year it yielded far more than any other alfalfa throughout Md.; 1/3 more than Kansas, Atlantic, Buffalo or any other variety in the Coastal Plain.



Ben Mayo, a booster for **Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures**, shows Bill Wood a 55-acre pasture in Edgecombe Co., N. C., in one of the worst August droughts. 135 cattle could not keep it grazed down. Seeded 25 years ago, it is much more productive and palatable than a nearby pasture seeded 3 years ago with Tall Fescue and Ladino, which is about gone. The old pasture still furnishes a balanced diet of many grasses and clovers that never caused bloat. The clovers furnish nitrogen keeping the grasses dark green, vigorous and high in protein.

Hundreds of pastures were ruined when drought killed Ladino, their only legume.

### Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures

Grasses and clovers whose maximum growth is at different times thru-out the year for abundant nutritious year-round grazing. No one variety grows well all year. Cannot bloat. 1. For light gravelly or sandy soil. 2. For good loam soil. 3. For moist bottom land.

**Wood's Southern Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixture 12** produces tremendous yields of the finest nutritious pasture and hay on both light and heavy soils in the Southern Coastal area from Virginia to the Gulf.

**Sow 25 lbs. per acre**, not over 1/4 to 1/2 inch deep, on a good firm seed bed, then cultipak. Treat seed with **Arasan**, page 44; and **Wood's Inoculation 2**, page 58. Disc in about a ton of lime per acre and up to 1,000 lbs. of 2-12-12.

### ATLANTIC ALFALFA, Certified. 99 1/2% pure, bu. bags.

**Vigorous. High Yielding. Resists leaf spot and other foliage diseases that often kill alfalfa stands in 3 years in the Southeast. Winter hardy: fairly resistant to bacterial wilt.** A stand lasts more years, producing more hay per acre, higher in protein and feed value, even on poorer soils, in the South and East. It was developed here for resistance to leaf diseases by intercrossing 100 highest yielding most vigorous, disease and winter resistant varieties. They were planted on low-fertility soils. Only plants that persisted and produced well were saved for further breeding. Atlantic has made high yields in tests thru-out the Southeast. Its fast growth and rapid recovery produces maximum hay and pasture yields.

### KANSAS ALFALFA, Premium Quality. U. S. Verified Origin

**99 1/2% Pure. 90% Germination.** Recommended for years by the U.S.D.A. and Southeastern experiment stations where it has made top yields, more resistant to diseases; stands have persisted longer than seed from other sections, and been winter hardy, as Kansas has a climate like the Southeast. We have sold seed from this section many years.

**ALFALFA** lasts for years, improves soils and produces greatest yields of hay, pasture and silage, higher in protein, minerals, and feed value, relished by all livestock. Pasture yields increase up to 3 times by adding alfalfa. At V.P.I. the first cutting of Ladino-Orchard Grass was 657 lbs. of good forage and 375 lbs. of weeds. Alfalfa-Ladino-Orchard good forage was 1,825 lbs. and weeds 35 lbs. Mineral plant food for this growth must be put in the soil. Alfalfa uses twice as much phosphorus and calcium and 3 times as much potash as Lespedeza. Put alfalfa on deep well drained soils. Use **1,000 lbs. of borated 2-12-12 at seeding and 800 lbs. borated 0-14-14 each spring.** Sow in April, August or Sept. on firm seedbed; cover 1/4 inch; cultipak or drag; **25 lbs. per acre or 20 lbs. with 5 lbs. orchard grass.** Add **5 lbs. alfalfa seed to every pasture mixture.** Use **Wood's Inoculation 1**, page 58. Each Sept. spray 1 1/2 lbs. D.D.T. per acre to kill spittle bugs before they lay; if grazing use **Methoxychlor**.



**Williamsburg Alfalfa**, lush vigorous growth. It recovers quicker after cutting; resists winters and summer diseases that kill out other alfalfas; stands last longer and yield far more after the first year. At the Eastern Virginia Experiment Station for 3 years it has outyielded 11 varieties, averaging 4 1/2 tons of hay per acre, over a ton more than Atlantic, Kansas and Buffalo.

# FULWOOD OATS

**Best Oat for February Planting. Very early, short stiff straw, high yields, resists winter, rust, heat, drought and storms.**

Our new selection from Fulgrain has yielded up to 1/4 more at Southern experiment stations with greater winter resistance. Strongest straw in Va. tests; only lodged 2% to 22% for Clinton, 23% for Andrew. Averaged 10 bu. per acre more than Arlington in the 4 N. C. tests, is 10 days earlier and has much stronger straw a foot shorter. Far outyielded Arlington and Fulgrain at 15 Alabama stations for 2 years, averaging 117 bu. per acre at one station, 31 bu. more than Arlington. Vigorous dark green growth. Its short stiff straw makes it ideal as a nurse crop seeding lespedeza, grass and clover and for heavy fertilization of rich soils where other oats grow too rank and lodge.

**WOOD'S SEED OATS. High Germination. Double Cleaned. 99% Pure. New Bags. Ceresan Treated** to insure quicker germination and better stands in cold damp weather, stronger healthier plants, deeper roots, stronger stalks, larger heads free of smut and disease, 6 to 18% better yields, higher quality grain that brings top prices.

Oats are excellent for grain, hay, or pasture for all livestock, producing 4 to 6 tons per acre of forage, with 12 to 17% protein. Oat pasture cuts grain feed requirements in half. **Drill 2 1/2 to 3 bu. per acre for grain, 3 to 5 bu. for pasture.** In Jan. or Feb. sow winter varieties like Fulwood, Arlington and Forkedeer. Arlington is the best oat for pasture and hay in March and April sow spring oats like Southland, Andrew and Columbia. Use 500 lbs. 5-10-10 at planting. Top dress with nitrogen especially for pasture. Excess nitrogen may cause lodging of grain.

## COLUMBIA—Early Maturing, High Yielding Spring Oat.

A selection from Fulghum made in the Upper South. It is so well adapted and has such excellent yield records for grain and hay that it has remained one of the most popular spring oats when new varieties have come and gone. It has tannish-gray seed with high quality and test weight. It resists Victoria blight. It has tall stiff straw, stronger than Andrew but not as strong as Clinton, and may lodge after grain ripens.

## CLINTON 59—Stiff Straw, High Yielding Spring Oat.

Recommended anywhere spring oats are popular. A uniform reselection of Clinton, ripens more evenly. Resists Victoria blight, rust and smut. Has heavy yellow grain, low in hull, high in test weight and feed value. Matures medium early. Medium tall stiff straw ripens later than grain and stands up when grain is dead ripe. Good for combining on rich land or soil high in nitrogen, where other oats fall down.

## WHITE SPRING—A Fine Heavy Oat for the Upper South.

**Bright quality, onion free.** The heavy yielding, extra heavy, plump, white oat for which cattlemen and horse breeders pay a big premium. Its tall stalks and tremendous heads yield heavy crops of grain or hay.



**Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture**, the most economical feed, relished by all livestock.

Keeps more animals per acre in good healthy condition in late winter and early spring when permanent pastures are short, with less grain, hay and silage, stimulating milk flow. Disk in on lespedeza fields for early feed before lespedeza comes out in late spring. Ideal to supplement permanent pastures. Popular for poultry and hogs as it contains rape properly balanced with grain so it cannot cause bloat.



Dr. T. R. Stanton, oat authority, U.S.D.A., congratulates Bill Wood on the superiority of **Fulwood Oats**: "High in yield and quality, shorter, stiffer straw, better standing ability." **N. C., Va. and Ala.** recommend it. In 1953 experiment station tests it made 126 bu. per acre, highest in Piedmont, N. C.; averaged 111 bu., best in Coastal N. C. tests; 125 bu. tops in S. C. tests; and 109 bu. at V.P.I.

We breed small grains in Virginia, North and South Carolina for high yields and resistance to disease, cold and lodging. Our improved strains are tested by experiment stations throughout the Southeast, who report most favorably. We are the largest Southern breeders and growers of small grain seed, growing about 8,000 acres from the finest Registered, Certified or Pedigreed stock. No crop follows other small grain. All fields are carefully rogued and field inspected for Certification.

## ANDREW—The Highest Yielding Spring Oat, Heavy Grain.

**Grown from Registered seed in Virginia, passed Certified field inspection.** Recommended in Virginia, Maryland, and the Upper South. Has big open heads, yellow grain of high quality, low hull per cent, good weight per bu. Matures early, 2 days ahead of Clinton. Has stiff straw but not as stiff as Clinton. It is the same height as Columbia, an inch taller than Clinton. It is resistant to smut, Victoria blight and leaf rust. For several years it outyielded all spring oats in Va., Md., N. J., and N. C. tests, making 106.9 bu. per acre at Waynesville, N. C. It was exceeded only by Arlington in hay yields in N. C. tests. At 8 Va. experiment stations it for 3 years averaged 6 bu. per acre more than Clinton, Columbia or any other spring oat.

## Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture

**Furnishes more grazing in less time and at less cost than any other spring crop.** It is a highly nutritious balanced diet of grains and legumes that cannot cause bloat. It reduces grain requirements when feed costs are high, saves expensive labor in feeding, and returns greater profits. Gives permanent pastures a chance to recover from close grazing. Small grains make more growth in cold weather than grass or legumes.

Contains winter oats that grow faster, earlier, wider leaves, make more winter growth and forage. Rye Grass, Beardless Barley and Smooth Wheat grow in colder weather than oat. Dwarf Essex Rape stays green and palatable in the coldest weather, high in vitamins, relished by all livestock, hogs and poultry. Crimson Clover, Early Field Peas and Hairy Vetch supply proteins for growth and warmth in cold weather and enrich the soil with nitrogen. The ideal nurse crop for seeding permanent pasture mixtures. Drill 100 lbs. per acre Jan. to April, the earlier the better. Use 400 lbs. 5-10-5. Top dress. Do not graze under 3 inches.

## Wood's Grain Hay Mixture

Makes bumper crops of nutritious hay, easy to cure, relished by all livestock, a balanced ration of proteins, vitamins, etc. Much more productive and palatable than oats or any other crop sown alone. Excellent nurse crop seeding grass and clover as it comes off early. Contains Early Field Peas, Hairy Vetch, Crimson Clover and Winter Oats which grow faster in cold weather, taller, make more hay and stand up making it easy to harvest. Sow 100 lbs. acre Jan. to April, the earlier the better. Fertilize well.

**PRICES IN FRONT OF CATALOG**

# WOOD'S SOUTHERN HYBRIDS

Bred in the South 25 Years. Prolific. Resist Weevil, Disease, Storm, Drought.



"For 4 years **S-240** made bumper crops of big, flinty ears, placed low on strong stalks; heavy shucks; resists weevil, disease and drought."—E. C. Cooper, Cumberland Co., N. C.

## WOOD'S S-240 YELLOW, FLINTY

138 days. Our most weevil resistant, heaviest yielding yellow cribbing corn in the Southern Coastal area. Long tight shucks; heavy, solid ears and grain. Smooth dent. High vitamin, protein and feed value. Most prolific. Leaves wide, long and close together. Vigorous. Deep roots. Resists disease, storm, heat and drought. Superior for grain or silage.

In N. C. Coastal tests 6 years it had excellent shuck, insect resistance, grain quality, sucker habit and good yields up to 105.5 bu. per acre.

In South and Mid-Alabama tests it had flinty kernels, good weevil resistance, grain quality and yields, highest yellow corn in a test at Auburn.

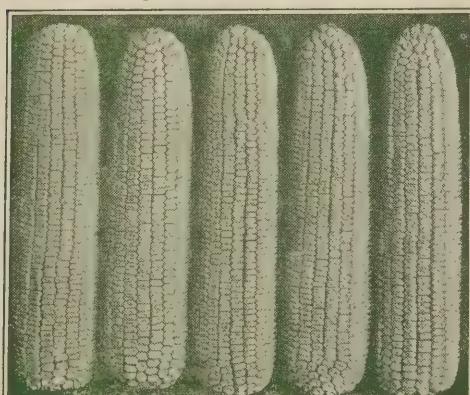
In a Ga. test it had only 2% weevily ears where others had up to 63%.

First prize at 1953 S. C. State Fair.

"10 acres of **S-240** doubled the yield of my other corn, fertilized and cultivated alike. It stood 100% in Oct. with no insect damage. It is as hard and has as good shuck as I ever grew."—T. R. Powers, Florence Co., S. C.

## WOOD'S S-315W Red Cob Prolific

132 days. Tops for milling. Outyielded other pure white corns in Ga. and Ala. tests. 114 bu. per acre at Clemson, S. C. Big flinty grain, sound ears, tight shuck, weevil resistant.



**V-125W** big beautiful ear, pure white, deep sound flinty grain, small cob.

## Flinty, Heavy Shucks. Arasan Treated.

To be adapted we breed hybrids in each Southern Region against insects, leaf, stalk, root and ear rot diseases, for greater yields, and ears placed lower on stronger stalks.

D. A. Shelley, Co. Agt., Barnwell, S. C., says, "Wood's S-211 and S-240 had little or no weevil damage, made very good yields despite extreme drought and are worthy of more widespread planting. S-352 was best in 1953."

Pyrenone dust on stored corn prevents weevil damage all season. Harmless to eat. Page 68.

## WOOD'S S-210 GOLDEN PROLIFIC

127 days. Our best early feed or hogging corn for the Deep South. Better main crop corn than S-211 and N. C. 27 in the Piedmont, is earlier, has shorter stalks. Big beautiful sound ears, deep flinty golden grain. High feed value. Small white cob, high shelling percent. Good shuck, resists weevil, disease, heat, drought and storms. Deep roots, wide leaves, dark green color. Vigorous. Grows off fast, matures early, dries quickly. Highest yellow corn in a Clemson, S. C., test, 8 bu. more than N. C. 27. Earliest yellow corn, lowest ears, tops in yield in Ga. and Ala., Coast and Piedmont tests. Recommended in Piedmont Ga. where it outyielded Dixie 18 in 17 tests for 3 years.

## WOOD'S S-361, White, Flinty, Prolific

138 days. High Yield, Weevil proof, long shuck. Crib in the Deep South. Pure white. Top price for corn meal or grits.

## WOOD'S S-352 WHITE PROLIFIC

130 days. Our best pure white milling corn in the Cotton Belt. Averaged 115 bu. per acre 3 years in Northeast N. C. tests, 6 bu. more than any other pure white or yellow corn; 211 ears per 100 stalks in one test; matured early, 7% less grain moisture at harvest than Latham's Double.

In 12 Piedmont Ga. tests 2 years, early yet outyielded other approved pure white corns.

In 1952 Fla. test, tops in yield, 10% more than Dixie 18, same weevil resistance, eared a foot lower, matured earliest. "It outyielded 3 leading hybrids. I like it fine, will keep on planting it."—A. M. Burrows, Sumter, S. C.

## WOOD'S V-125W WHITE DENT

118 days, roasting ears 78 days. Best early milling corn. New corn brings big premium in late summer. Dark green vigorous plants, grow off fast, resist drought, disease or storm, mature and dry quickly. Low sturdy stalk. Excellent picker type. Recommended in Southern Piedmont and Eastern Va. Made highest average yield of any corn in all Va. experiment station tests 2 years, early, top grain quality, low in moisture at harvest. Far outyielded all corns 3 years in Mason Co., W. Va. tests. Tested and approved by the Ga. Experiment Station. Best early corn in the Fla. test.

Highest yield for two years in all N. C. Piedmont tests, proving it to be the most drought resistant, was earliest, driest grain at harvest, only 12.7% moisture, ears only about 3 1/2 ft. high. Made 116.7 bu. per acre in the North-east N. C. test, tops in yield and grain quality. Averaged 112 bu. per acre, top white corn in 3 Md. tests.



**S-211.** Note 2 big solid ears on each stalk.

## WOOD'S S-211 GOLDEN PROLIFIC

132 days. For bumper crops of nutritious feed corn in the Cotton Belt. Better quality ear, grain, flintiness, shuck, weevil and disease resistance, stands up better and withstands much more hot dry weather than S-210, N. C. 27, and most hybrids, and is better for the Carolina Coastal area. Deep sound kernel on small white cob. High shelling per cent. Tested and approved by the N. C. experiment station in Piedmont and Coast, who report good shuck protection, weevil resistance, grain quality, ears placed low and few suckers. At Auburn, Ala., had good yield, weevil resistance and grain quality.

Prominent N. C. seed growers declared it "the best eared up" and highest yielding corn they ever saw, 2 to 3 good ears per stalk.

## WOOD'S V-50 made 212.6 bu. acre

125 days. Unsurpassed for bumper crops of sound nutritious yellow feed corn. Has a long line of record yields at experiment stations in the Upper South outyielding other yellow corns for years in Eastern Va., 162 bu. per acre in one test. Highest average yield in all N. C. expt. sta. tests one year, making a record 144.8 bu. per acre in one test. Highest yellow corn 2 years in 4 Clemson, S. C. tests. Was tops in North Ga. tests and is Approved by the Ga. Experiment Station. High yields in Md. tests 7 years, much higher than U. S. 262A, U. S. 357A.

In 1951 it made 181 bu. per acre, highest in 100 Bu. Corn Contests east of the mountains, for Bob Lane, Goochland Co., Va., who says: "V-50 had extra green, broad foliage. It stood up better than 4 other hybrids beside it. Ears much heavier, rich color, more food value."

Many have tried other hybrids to break these records, but given up and returned to V-50.



**V-50** made 212.6 bu. per acre for Tom Starke, in Va., the 100 Bu. Corn Club all-time record.

**V-38** big solid flinty ear and grain. Ideal for early hogging. Highest yield at **V.P.I.** in 1952.

### WOOD'S V-38 Early Yellow Dent

112 days. Highest yields of top quality feed corn in the Upper Piedmont and Mountains, or in the South for early feed and hogging or late planting after early potatoes. Short sturdy stalks, ears low, ideal picker type.

Yielded 10% more than any of the 25 hybrids at **V.P.I.**, was lowest in broken stalks (under 1%) and second best grain quality. It silked earlier than U.S. 13 and VPI 645, made 19 and 20 bu. per acre more, had far less broken stalks and much better grain quality.

Made 116 bu. per acre, one of the best of 57 leading hybrids in the Conn. experiment station test, outyielding U.S. 13 and 15 bu. more than VPI 645, silked 2 and 3 days earlier, had 8 and 7% less broken stalks.

### WOOD'S V-44 Early Yellow Dent

114 days. Superior for Piedmont and Mountains, or in the South for hogging or early harvest to sell when feed corn is short and high. Ripens and dries out fast. Short strong stalk, ears low, ideal for picker. Planted 1/3 closer it outyields late corns.

At the top in yield, stalk strength, grain quality and earliness in Northern Va. tests, far outyielding U.S. 13, silked earlier, had much better grain quality and 9.3% less broken stalks.

Made 116 bu. per acre, one of the best yields, strongest stalks and most mature of 57 leading hybrids in the Conn. test. Outyielded U.S. 13, 18% less lodged and broken stalks, 2.4% less grain moisture at harvest. Yielded 15 bu. per acre more than VPI 645, 12.8% stronger stalks, 4.7% less grain moisture.

"The driest season on record with heat over 100° burnt up other corns, but V-44 made a fine yield. It is the best early corn I ever tried."

—Fred Harmon, Melfa, Va.



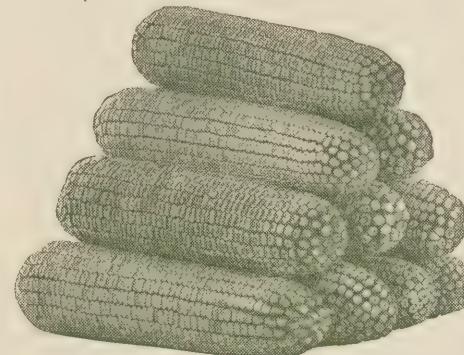
**V-51** stalks with 2 big solid ears held by Ben Mayo, Tarboro, N. C., says, "T. W. Wood & Sons have bred hybrid corn on my farm extensively for 7 years. Watching hundreds of hybrids tested every year proved I should grow early, medium and full season corns. I grew Wood's **V-26Y** extra early. For medium I grew 250 acres of **V-51**. It outyielded N. C. 27 and other corns 10 bu. per acre, actual weight. Quality very good. It is excellent for market or winter feed, much better for picker than my 210 acres of late corn I will crib for next summer."

**PLANT ROUNDS.** Tests up to 10 years at Experiment Stations in 11 states show large rounds outyielded flats 6.2%, give more uniform stands. Last summer the intense heat and drought seriously hindered pollination of Southern production fields, causing large rounds and very little good flat grains. All Agricultural Agencies advise farmers to buy good rounds, get planter plates to fit, and save money.

### WOOD'S V-40 Early Yellow Dent

115 days. High yields in the Upper Piedmont and Mountains, or for early feed, hogging or late planting in the South. Many southern farmers plant it to harvest early and follow with small grains. Short stocky stalk. Ears uniformly low; easy to harvest. Outyielded all corns 2 years in N. C. Upper Mountain tests, with best grain quality, strong stalks and satisfactory early maturity. "V-40 out-yielded any corn I ever grew 25 bu. per acre. Stood drought and storm better." —G. F. Jarrett, Burke Co., N. C.

"V-40 withstood a storm that blew down other corn and yielded much better. Good height; matured well; good flinty corn." —J. E. Milburn, Summers Co., W. Va. "V-40 stood storms better and out-yielded other corns 10 to 15 bu. per acre." —L. A. Kessinger, Giles Co., Va.



**V-40** has large beautiful ears with 20 rows of deep sound grain, high shelling per cent.

### WOOD'S V-51 Yellow Corn Champion

120 days. Recommended in Southern Piedmont and Eastern Va. Top yields in the Upper South from Md. to La. Won 11 out of 12 100-Bu. Corn Club Contests.

Highest average yield in 24 Va. experiment station tests for 3 years; had better grain quality, drier at harvest, less broken stalks, better for corn picker than U.S. 262A, U.S. 357A, etc.

Highest average yield of any yellow corn in 10 N. C. tests for 3 years, from Mountains to Coast; was prolific, had good grain quality, low in moisture, ear height and suckers. One of the highest yielding yellow corns in 5 Piedmont S. C. tests. Tested and Approved by the Ga. Experiment Station for Piedmont Ga.

In Eastern Md. tests for several years V-51 has made high yields, low in grain moisture, unsound ears and lodging.

Outyielded all but one of 24 yellow hybrids in 6 Ala. tests, 15% more than N.C. 27 in North Ala. and 40% more than Dixie 18 in Central and South Ala.

Made 112 bu. acre, tops in yield and stalk strength in a Northeast La. test, shortest stalk, lowest ear, 2 ft. below Dixie 18.

Farmers report a bu. of V-51 ears weigh 1/4 more than other hybrids, has higher feed value and animals prefer it.

P. E. Parker, Jr., Asst. Co. Agent, Hertford Co., N. C., reports drought hit their corn test, but Wood's Hybrids did well. V-125W was the best white. V-51A outyielded popular yellows.



**V-42** has beautiful large solid ears placed low on a sturdy stalk. It outyielded all yellow corns in the 6 Va. Coast and South Piedmont experiment station tests, 20% more than U.S. 262A. Was earlier and had better quality grain, drier at harvest than U.S. 262A and U.S. 578.

### WOOD'S V-42 Early Yellow Dent

118 days. Similar to **V-51**. Made 123 bu. per acre, tops in yield and grain quality in 1952 N. C. early test of 41 varieties, 14 bu. more than N.C. 27, was earlier, grain had less moisture at harvest, ears 5 inches lower, easier to harvest. Outyielded U.S. 357A 17 bu. per acre lodged 5% less and had 3% less grain moisture. Yielded 20 bu. more than U. S. 262A.

Made 129 bu. acre, highest of 57 leading early hybrids from all over the country in the Conn. test, 16 more than U.S. 13, with 5.4% less broken stalks, and 28 bu. more than VPI 645.

### WOOD'S V-51A, Improved V-51

Identical to **V-51**, with slightly better yield and grain color. Recommended in Northeast N. C. where it averaged 112 bu. per acre 2 years, outyielding U.S. 262A, U.S. 357A, U.S. 578, Dixie 18, etc., with top grain quality, drier at harvest. Outyielded N.C. 27 in 7 North Ga. tests 2 years. "V-51 yielded fine despite the record drought. It resists heat, disease, insects and storms." —S. Epperly, Montgomery Co., Va.



**V-51A** sturdy stalk, big solid ears. "I like V-51A best. It outyielded 3 good hybrids, lodged less and affected less by insects. I helped check corn plots and V-51A looked the best."

—M. A. Edwards, Isle of Wight, Va.



"V-26Y is as good a yielding corn as you can plant," thinks Ben Mayo, Tarboro, N. C. Virgil Burnett, his foreman, shows its tremendous yield of big sound ears placed low on short stalks that stood much better than corns like N. C. 27. Despite the terrible drought this 14-acre field yielded 99 bu. per acre of dry shelled corn **harvested by picker sheller Sept. 1, 1953**, and sold at a big price. Spaced 10" in 38" rows.

#### HYBRID TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

115 days. **Best early garden corn for the South.** Tender delicious roasting ears in 76 days. Has all good qualities of Trucker's Favorite, 1/2 greater yield, larger, more attractive uniform ears of better quality. Bring higher prices on the market. The **earliest white milling corn**, brings a big premium for finest quality meal. Outyields Ky. 203 and Ind. 750. Top yields in N. C., Va., W. Va., and Tenn. Mountain tests.

"I tried Wood's Hybrid Trucker's Favorite beside seed from another firm. Wood's grew faster, more thrifty, had better roasting ears, ripened ears much larger, sounder and better for corn meal. You folks better keep this strain," C. S. Looney, Winchester, Tenn.



"Wood's Hybrid Trucker's Favorite (left) made a tremendous yield of big sound ears despite the worst drought. Superior for roasting ears, hogging, early feed or white corn to sell mills for top prices when old corn is gone. Ears and yield are 3 times as large as old Trucker's Favorite (right)."—F. Strickland, Tabor City, N. C.

#### WOOD'S V-26 and V-26Y Extra Early

110 days. Roasting ears 72 days. Good shuck. **Revolutionizing hog growing in the South.** Yield like late corns. Can hog off in July and Aug. and sell hogs at peak Sept. prices; or harvest with picker sheller and sell at peak summer corn prices. Ideal planted late. Top yields in short mountain seasons.

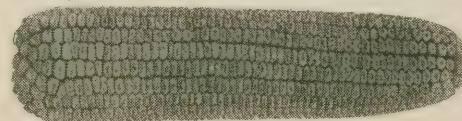
**V-26. N. C. Recommends it for Upper Mountains** where it made top yields 4 years, far better than Ohio C-54, earlier, 3% less grain moisture, stronger stalks. Tops in 9 Va. mountain tests 3 years. Made 159 bu. per acre, highest of 50 leading early hybrids in 1951 Conn. test, outyielding Ohio C-54 55 bu. and U.S. 13 38 bu., earlier, ears lower, stronger stalks. Highest in 4 W. Va. tests 2 years. Highest in a Md. test, far better than U.S. 505 and U.S. 578.

**V-26Y**, improvement on V-26 in yield and grain quality. Highest yield in a 1952 Va. High Elevation test, was low in broken and lodged stalks, has best grain quality. Tops in N. C. Lower Mt. test, outyielding Ohio C-54 10%, better quality grain, more prolific, no lodging.

"I am much pleased with V-26Y. It yielded 115 bu. per acre despite a bad storm, followed by terrible heat and drought. It resisted disease and insects."—O. L. Hamlett, Alleghany Co., Va.

"V-26Y, the best and earliest I ever grew, planted in March, can be hogged off in June."—Gaddy McCormick, Marion Co., S. C.

"For 2 years V-26Y withstood the extreme droughts much better and far outyielded all other corns planted with it in our hogging down tests. It had a superior root system, is quite early and hogs seem to prefer it to other varieties. Our farmers are well pleased with it. I am recommending it for hogging off."—D. A. Shelley, Co. Agt., Barnwell, S. C.



**V-30** has large sound beautiful ears, big flinty golden grain, small cob, high feed value, dry fast.

#### WOOD'S V-30 Extra Early Yellow

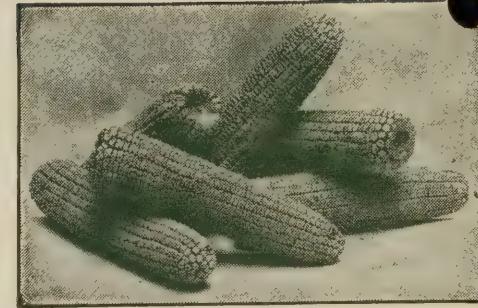
110 days. **Similar to V-26Y in pedigree and use, slightly better yield, sounder ears, flintier, better color and feed value.** Best hybrid of Ohio C-54 maturity. **Highest yield and second earliest of leading early yellow hybrids** like N.C. 36 at the 3 Fla. experiment stations in 1953.

"V-30 was excellent; despite severe drought each stalk made perfect ears."—C. G. Kilhoffer. "V-30 was the **best**, in fact **very good**, many 2-ear stalks, very firm ears, stood up perfect, was not hit by the drought like 5 other hybrids I grew."—Geo. Jameson, Charles Co., Md.

#### WOOD'S V-1 Earliest Yellow Dent

90 days. Roasting ears 64 days. Our earliest hogging, roasting ear and feed corn for the South, or best yielding, strongest stalked cribbing corn for high mountain farms. Lowest in grain moisture at harvest for safe cribbing. Grows fast, leafy, dark green, vigorous, most resistant to stalk and root rot. Ears low on short stalk, ideal picker type. Matures and dries fast, husks dry ahead of stalks. Heavy ears, medium size, top quality and feed value.

Tidewater Va. Experiment Station says farmers need an earlier corn than Ohio C-54 for a corn-soybean succession, to hog off from middle July, finish and market at peak prices in late Sept. V-1 was ready to hog off July 20, 3 weeks before Ohio C-54.



**V-25** has big sound ears, broad deep golden grain, high protein and feed value, small cob.

#### WOOD'S V-25 Extra Early Yellow

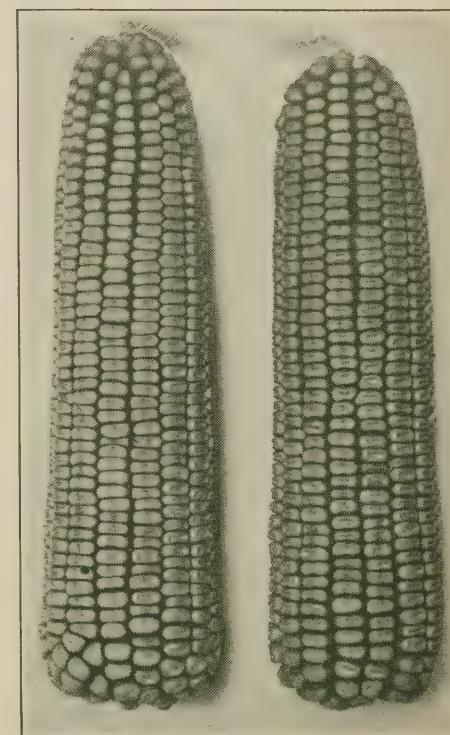
108 days. **Most popular for short mountain seasons, or in the South for extra early feed, hogging or planting after early potatoes.** Roasting ears 71 days. Approved by the Ga. Experiment Station. 11 N. C. farmers joined the 100 Bu. Corn Club with it in one year. Ears low on short strong stalks. Resists drought, storm and disease. "Excellent at 2,650 ft. for 4 years," T. M. Calhoun, Grayson Co., Va.

"The best corn in every way, yielding 100 bu. per acre," A. McCutcheon, Fayette Co., W. Va.

"It made way over 100 bu. per acre. Some hills had 6 ears, 10 inches long. My county agent and everyone said it was the best they ever saw."—J. H. Price, Raleigh, W. Va.

#### WOOD'S V-25E Extra Early Yellow

108 days. Improvement on V-25 in yield, disease resistance, stalk and root strength, with larger sounder ears. Excellent for cribbing in the Mountains. Ideal for extra early feed, hogging or late planting in the South. Roasting ears 71 days. Ears very low on sturdy compact stalks, easy to harvest by machine. Planted 1/4 closer in the row it yields like late corns, but matures in summer and brings a big premium when old corn is used up, a most profitable crop after 2 years' drought has emptied corn cribs.



**V-25E** has big solid ears, deep golden grain, closely packed, small cobs, highly nutritious.



## YELLOW CERTIFIED HYBRIDS

**CONN. 870.** 110 days. Early Yellow. In the Holland, Va., Experiment Station's Early "Hogging Down" Test, Conn. 870 made a 3 year average yield of 116.8 bushels per acre to 109.2 bushels for C-54, with 2.1% less moisture at harvest. In the four Virginia Coastal Plain Official tests, it was the earliest with less moisture than any other variety tested, outyielding and standing better than U. S. 262A, U. S. 505, or V.P.I. 645. Recommended by Virginia West of the Blue Ridge. Very popular as main crop in New Jersey, Delaware and Eastern Shore, Maryland where it is commonly sold and known as E-5. Ideal picker type.

**OHIO W-64.** 108 days. Early. V.P.I. recommends it for high altitudes. Ideal for hogging. Very low ears, short stocky stalk. Picker type.

**OHIO C-54,** 110 days. Virginia recommends it for Mountains and hogging or early feed in Coastal Area where its small sturdy stalks permit planting almost twice as thick as late corns, yielding as much but maturing in time to follow with small grains. Excellent roots; dark green leaves highly disease resistant; good husk dries while plant is still green, low ears, ideal picker type.

**VPI 645.** 117 days. Outstanding new early hybrid recommended in Western and Northern Piedmont Virginia. Superior to U. S. 13 anywhere it is adapted, outyielding it over 5 bu. per acre in 16 experiment station tests, similar to it, but does not dry out as fast as its leaves stay green longer, improving its resistance to stalk breakage and making it easier to harvest by machinery. Has excellent standability, medium tall, medium fodder, husks turn brown before stalk does. Long smooth ear. Resists leaf blight and stalk rot. It outyielded U. S. 505 4 bu. per acre in 23 tests.

**U. S. 13.** 116 days. Most popular certified hybrid. Recommended throughout the Southern Mountain Area. Good for early hogging down in Eastern Virginia. Loose shuck; ideal picker type.

**ILL. 200 or KY.** 103. 119 days. Similar to U. S. 13 with all its advantages, but slightly later, better yield and feed value, sounder ear, deeper color.

**VPI 802.** 125 days. Va. recommends it for Southern Piedmont and Eastern Virginia. Good husk quality grain. Outyields U. S. 262 and U. S. 357.

**U. S. 578.** 127 days. U. S. 262 improved in resistance to leaf blight, stalk rot and other Southern diseases, stronger stalk, sounder ear, higher yield. Replacing it. Averaged 10 bu. per acre more in 5 Eastern Virginia tests and 23 bu. more in 3 Maryland tests with far less broken stalks. Has strong roots, big ear, smooth dent, excellent grain quality, good husk, large leafy plant. V.P.I. recommends it for grain in Coast and Southern Piedmont and for silage all over Virginia.

**DIXIE 82.** 133 days. Bred from N. C. 27 and Dixie 18. Between them in characteristics and maturity. Outyields them in the Cotton Belt. Stands better than N. C. 27. Not as tall as Dixie 18. Flinty, weevil resistant. Good grain quality.

**DIXIE 18.** 140 days. Flinty; best shuck. Most prolific. Tall, strong stalks. Outstanding yield and weevil resistance from Coastal N. C. to Fla.

**N. C. 27.** 129 days. Popular, recommended through the Cotton Belt where it has made high yields in experiment station tests. It has excellent shuck and grain quality, is flinty and weevil resistant, has good stalk and root, white cob.

**N. C. 1032.** 127 days. Recommended for silage in N. C. and Va. Big stalk. Good root system.

**U. S. 357A.** 128 days. Very popular feed corn in Virginia for its vigorous dark green stalk, good root, large sound ear and good yield.

**U. S. 262A.** 128 days. V.P.I. recommends it in Va. Coast and Piedmont for heavy yield. Large hard, sound ears, good husk, blight resistant.

## WHITE CERTIFIED HYBRIDS

**U. S. 523W.** 120 days. A low eared, high yielding quick drying, corn-picker type pure white good quality corn on a white cob. TOP YIELDS made in the official Virginia Southern and Northern Piedmont Test; North Carolina, Northern Piedmont and Northern Coastal Test; and in the four Virginia Coastal tests. In the North Carolina official early white corn test near Elizabeth City, North Carolina, it was top yield and top grain quality with moisture so low it was rated early while other white hybrids were rated medium early. A Kentucky grower claims a world record using U. S. 523W of 233 bushels per acre.

**IND. 750.** 120 days. Recommended in Virginia. High yielding and milling quality. Big sound ears placed low on short strong stalks. Excellent roots. Ideal picker type. Resists smut, blight, stalk rot, and corn borer. Early; white cob.

**KY. 203.** 121 days. Popular early pure white milling corn. Recommended by the experiment station in Northeast North Carolina where it made good yields, averaged 218 ears on 100 plants, was early, low in moisture at harvest, had low stalks, and matures bumper crops early when milling corn is scarce, bringing big premiums. It has good roots and shuck, big sound ears, deep grain, high shelling per cent.



Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes has wide leaves, stocky stalks, deep roots; stands up and is easy to harvest by hand or machine. "Hybrid Sweepstakes stood up well, resisted corn borers; had large stalks and good ears for silage or shucking. We were well pleased with it."—G. W. Grove, Augusta Co., Va.

**YELLOW EUREKA ENSILAGE.** 114 days. A yellow strain of Virginia Eureka, similar in growth and production but has more vitamins and food value, large ears, more grain, making silage much more nutritious and palatable. The stalk is more compact and easier to harvest and put through the cutter box. It has large ears, a foot long, with big golden grain.

## WOOD'S ENSILAGE CORNS

### HYBRID SWEEPSTAKES ENSILAGE

Silage 109 days. Fast vigorous growth. Makes more combined silage, grain, protein, vitamins and feeding value per acre than other silage corns of similar maturity, from the South to New England. It has big strong stalks and roots. Its long wide leaves are close together and stay green after the ears ripen. Its silage is palatable and nutritious. It yields as many ears as the best grain hybrids; has larger ears and grain, with deep golden color. Many use it for grain.

It averaged over 20 tons of silage per acre in 2 Southern experiment station tests, 14 1/2 to 42% more than other corns, making the highest green or dry weight. It made 26 1/2 tons per acre, highest in a Rhode Island test. One of the highest yielding and strongest stalked yellow corns in a Georgia Mountain test.

### WOOD'S PAMUNKEY, White Ensilage

Silage 115 days. Averaged 23 tons per acre for 6 years in 9 state tests. Has an abundance of nutritious ears, usually a foot long, and broad thick foliage. Grows 12 to 15 feet tall with strong roots and sturdy stalks which stand up when shorter corns blow down, making it easier to put in the silo. Silage is nutritious and palatable. "For three years it yielded more than any other corn; 8 acres fills a large silo; stalks 16 feet tall; big around as an ear of corn. Two large ears per stalk; sound grain."—M. B. Smith, Spartanburg Co., S. C. "For years it has made outstanding yields in the N. C. mountains."—P. R. Elam, Co. Agt., Madison Co., N. C.

### YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES ENSILAGE

Silage 110 days. Very large, broad grain; deep golden color. Large ears a foot long. Earlier than Eureka; has more vitamin and feeding value; averaged 15 bu. more grain for 6 years in 9 states. Made much more silage per acre than Eureka in N. C. Mountains tests.

### VIRGINIA EUREKA, White Ensilage

Silage 115 days. Our strain had larger ears, more grain and yielded 20% more silage than ordinary Eureka in the Mass. Experiment Station test. At the Conn. Station our strain made 22 tons per acre, to 15 and 13 tons for Eureka from other growers. In a hurricane, ordinary Eureka was blown down, but ours was not damaged. It made the highest weight of grain and stover in a 3-year N. J. test of 75 varieties.

### EARLY EUREKA ENSILAGE, WHITE

Silage 112 days. Similar to Va. Eureka, yields almost as much silage with more grain, making the silage more nutritious and palatable.

### OLD VIRGINIA ENSILAGE, WHITE

Silage 115 days. Heavy yield of silage and grain. High feeding value. Leafy, stocky, compact, easy to harvest; large white ears; deep grain; good silage or husking. "Best silage we ever had."—G. H. June, Huron Co., Ohio.

### MAMMOTH ENSILAGE, WHITE

Silage 116 days. Outyielded other open pollinated corns 3 years in experiment station tests.

Had 4 to 8 more leaves per plant. Heavy grain producer, big ears, deep grain, high feed value. Compact growth, easy to harvest.

### WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES, RED

105 days. Early silage corn. Large ears. 53

# SOUTHERN PROLIFIC CORNS

Ears Hand Picked, Tipped and Butted. High Germination.

**PEDIGREED.** Most Southern corn breeders neglect open pollinated corns. We continue to improve our varieties to make them better than ever. We grew 1,900 acres of open pollinated corn for seed, from the best pedigree or certified strains, in isolated fields on some of the best corn land in the South. We reject any field that fails the Crop Improvement Association field inspection.

**PYRENONE** dusted on corn, prevents weevil damage all season. Harmless to men or animals. Cost 2c per bu. See page 67.

## WHAT CORN TO PLANT IN THE SOUTH

For a succession of roasting ears, feed, milling corn or to hog down all summer and fall, plant a corn in each maturity group. Hybrids are best. **Extra Early Feed and Roasting Ears:** Wood's Hybrid Trucker's Favorite; V-25E; V-25; V-26Y; 90-Day Golden Flint; Iowa Silver King; Trucker's Favorite.

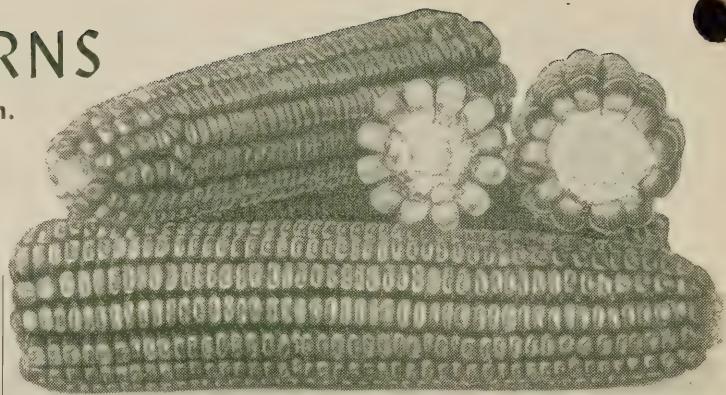
**Mountains; Early Feed in South:** V-40; V-42; Clarage; Early Leaming.

**Main Crop in Upper South, Early Farther South:** V-51A; V-125W; Imp. Golden Dent; Snowflake; Oklahoma Silvermine; Strawberry; Reid's Yellow Dent.

**Main Crop in Cotton Belt:** S-210; S-211; S-315W; S-352; Wood's Dixie; Wood's Golden Prolific; Douthit's Prolific; Yellow Douthit's; Jarvis.

**Main Crop for Deep South:** S-240; S-361; Whatley's Prolific.

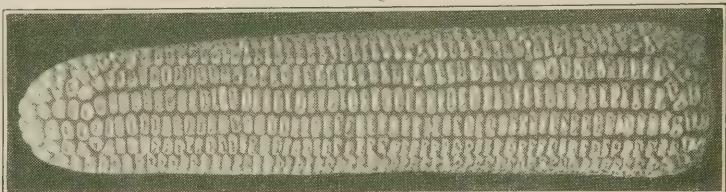
**For Late Planting:** Mexican June; V-125W; V-26Y; V-40.



Wood's Improved Golden Dent, the most beautiful corn shelled or on the ear. Large sound ears. Big deep golden grain, dimple dent.

## WOOD'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT, 123 days. Early.

**Most popular early feed and roasting ear corn in the South.** Roasting ears 84 days. Earliest corn with flinty, weevil-resistant grain, long shuck, short stocky 8 1/2 ft. stalk; deep roots. Excellent for hogging down, planting after early potatoes or for light land. **High protein, vitamin and feed value. Small cob.**



Oklahoma Silvermine. One of the largest eared, soundest and heaviest yielding white varieties, adapted from Virginia to Florida.

## OKLAHOMA SILVERMINE, 126 days. White Milling Corn.

Roasting ears 89 days. It thrives under extreme heat, drought and other adverse Southern conditions. Excellent for early feed, milling and roasting ears in the deep South. Our acreage for seed passed Certified field inspection. Big deep grain; white cob; good shuck.

## MOSBY'S PROLIFIC, 133 days.

**A good yielding white milling corn for rolling land in the South.** Large, sound ears. 16 rows of deep, flinty grain. Small white cob. Long tight shuck. Our improved strain out-yields other Mosby's. Stocky, 8 1/2-ft. stalk.

## TENNESSEE RED COB or NEAL'S PAYMASTER, 122 days.

**A good main crop white milling corn for the Upper South.** Yields well on all soils. 9 1/2 ft. tall. Usually two 9-inch ears per stalk. 16 rows of extra large white grain. 64 lbs. of ears shell out 56 lbs. of grain.

## WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC, 134 days.

**One of the heaviest yielding varieties on good soils in the deep South, where our seed is grown.** Ears protected from weevil and ear worms by a long thick shuck; flinty, sound, 7-inch ears. Narrow, deep, white grain on a small red cob. 67 lbs. of ears shell out 56 lbs. of grain. Usually 2 to 4 ears per stalk. Large vigorous stalk. Deep strong root.



3 Big Ears with Good Shuck on Each Stalk of Whatley's Prolific



## DOUTHIT'S PROLIFIC, 125 Days.

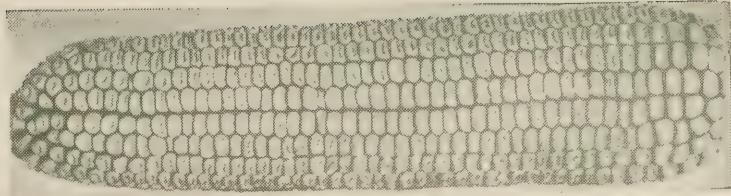
One of the most popular open pollinated corns. In South Carolina Farmers say it can wait longer for rain than other varieties. Prolific, medium size plants, good resistance to insects, long white kernels closely set on small red cobs. Does very good on light soils. Similar to Whatley's but earlier.

## YELLOW DOUTHIT'S PROLIFIC

Similar to white Douthit's.

## WOOD'S IMPROVED WHITE DENT, 125 days. Big Ears.

Roasting ears 88 days. One of the best yielding varieties in the upper South. Popular for early feed, milling and roasting ears in the deep South. Its large ears bring top prices. 18 straight rows of large deep grain set close on a white cob; long, tight shuck. Strong, vigorous 9-ft. stalk. Wide adaptation. Makes fine quality white corn meal.



Copper Colored Strawberry has large, pretty ears and deep, flinty grain. One of the best yielding early feed corns adapted to the South.

## STRAWBERRY, Copper Colored, 116 days. Early feed corn.

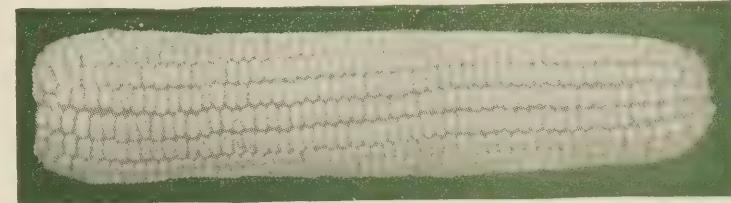
Roasting ears in 80 days. Genuine strain. Big sound grain, copper colored outside and white inside. Popular in the South for roasting ears, early feed and snow-white corn meal in summer when old corn is used up. Long, tight shuck. Resists weevil, ear worms, heat and drought. South Carolina Experiment Station says: "It is extremely early, produces good heavy ears on a small strong stalk, excellent for fattening hogs for early market." Big ear, small cob. High shelling per cent. 8 ft. tall.

## REID'S YELLOW DENT, 124 days. Prize-Winning Strain.

Large, beautiful, show-type ear, 10 1/2 ins. long; 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain, wedged close on a medium size red cob. Tip and butt covered with grain; pinched dent. High shelling per cent. Good yield. High feed value. Wide adaptation. Best on medium heavy soil. 8 1/2 ft. tall.

## EARLY LEAMING YELLOW DENT, 112 days. Extra early.

Popular for silage in the North, husking in the Middle Atlantic and early feed in the South. Roasting ears 80 days. 8 1/2 ft. tall. Our northern grown strain won many prizes for high yield and large, beautiful ears, 9 inches long. 16 to 18 rows of deep grain, closely set on small red cob.



Beautiful large ear of Wood's Improved White Dent a foot long. It has sound grain, white cob. High shelling percent.

## VIRGINIA YELLOW DENT, 126 days. Early feed corn.

One of the best yielding yellow varieties for the upper South or early feed and roasting ears for the deep South. Roasting ears 86 days. Large, sound ears, 11 inches long; 18 rows of deep closely fitted grain. Medium dent and cob; sturdy 9-ft. stalk. Fine for planting after early potatoes.

## WOOD'S 90-DAY GOLDEN FLINT. Earliest Feed Corn.

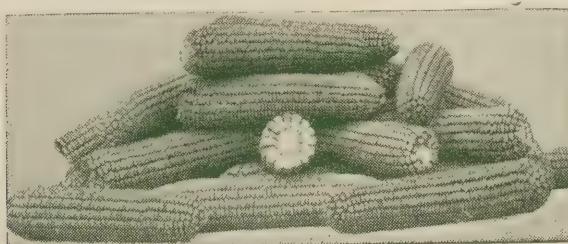
Delicious roasting ears in 70 days. Thrives in cold damp weather that kills dent corns. Can plant 10 days earlier. Plant a patch for extra early feed and roasting ears. 13-inch ears with 8 rows of broad flinty grain; deep golden color; makes richest feed. Strong vigorous 8-ft. stalks.

## MEXICAN JUNE, 115 days. Mixed White and Blue Grains.

Stocky stalk, 8 1/2 ft. tall; strong deep root; tight thick shucks protect ears from insects and birds. Big sound ears, 16 close fitting rows of flinty, large broad grain; smooth dent. Medium cob; weevil resistant, 60% of the stalks have two ears. Do not plant early. It is usually planted in June.

## CLARAGE EARLY YELLOW DENT, 110 days. Extra early.

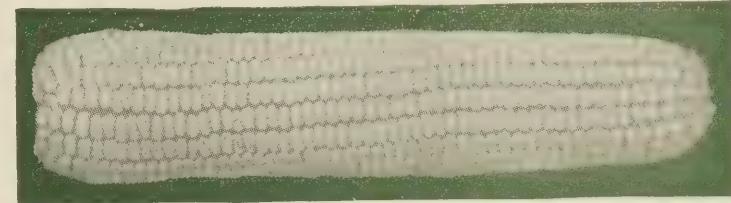
Roasting ears 78 days. Northern grown. Ideal for short seasons in the mountains, or for extra early feed, hogging down or roasting ears in the South. Many stalks have two ears, 8 inches long. Short, stocky, 7 1/2 ft. stalks, ears low, storm resistant, adapted to any soil; plant close in the row.



Clarage has beautiful solid ears, 16 rows of deep grain closely packed on small cobs. High food value.

PRICES IN FRONT OF CATALOG

Protect Your Corn Plantings  
with  
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT



Wood's Southern Snowflake makes tender, delicious snowwhite roasting ears in 81 days. Matures a bumper crop of finest milling corn.

## WOOD'S SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE, 122 days. Early.

For years we selected strong, vigorous stalks with 2 big 8 to 9-inch ears with 16 rows of large, sound grains on a small white cob. Does well on all soils. Florida Experiment Station says as much Wood's Southern Snowflake is planted in Florida as all other roasting ear corns combined; it yielded the highest of 31 varieties tested; 80 per cent of the stalks had two big ears, a pound each. Long tight shucks protect the ears.

## BOONE COUNTY WHITE, 124 days. Prize-Winning Strain.

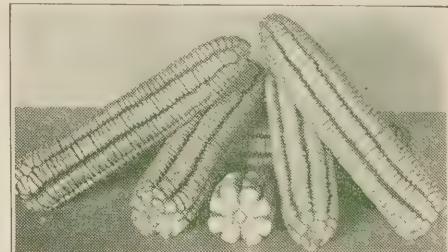
Magnificent heavy 11-inch show-type ears; 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain closely wedged on a white cob; tip and butt well covered with grain; pinched dent; heavy yield. High shelling per cent. 9 ft. tall.

## IOWA SILVER KING, 102 days. Earliest White Milling Corn.

Delicious roasting ears in 75 days. Far-northern-grown. Gets roasting ears on the market earlier, bringing a better price. Excellent early feed or milling corn; deep grain; small cob; small, stocky 7 1/2 ft. stalk.

## HICKORY KING

120 days. Roasting ears 85 days. 8 1/2 ft. tall. Most dependable for poor land or adverse conditions. Shuck extends 2 in. beyond tip. Our improved pure 8-rowed strain repeatedly made the highest yield in the N.C. poor-land test. Popular in mountains and for early feed and roasting ears throughout the South. Largest grain of any corn. Brings a premium for hominy. Makes fine white corn meal.



# SORGHUM and COMBINE MILO

Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, in rows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. Will make a satisfactory crop on any well-drained soil that will produce a good crop of corn or wheat. May be cut or pastured after the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier. Sorghum may be grown with cowpeas and soy beans, either in rows or broadcast.

Plant about 8 to 10 pounds per acre for forage. When growing sorghum for syrup, plant 6 to 8 pounds per acre; thin out to stand 4 to 6 inches apart, and cut just before the heads ripen. Fertilizer requirements same as corn, 400 lbs. 4-12-12 per acre. Top dress with nitrogen. For hay broadcast 30 lbs. per acre with a bu. of cowpeas.

## WACONIA SORGHUM

### For Molasses (Similar to Sugar Drip)

Since we introduced this variety in the Southeast a few years ago there has been no new sorghum that has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of syrup. It makes a large juicy, succulent growth. It will yield about 65% of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill, and stronger mills should extract as much as 75% to 85%.

One reason for the great popularity of Waconia Sorghum is due to its tremendous yield of seed which is equal to corn per acre, and in addition to its enormous syrup yield the seed of this genuine strain can always be sold at a very attractive price well above the value of corn. Waconia Sorghum also has less tendency to granulate and sugar than any other variety, which is a most important factor when you offer syrup for sale.

Plant in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 ft. rows, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre for forage. Cut or pasture after flowering. For syrup sow 6 to 8 lbs., thin to 4 to 6 inches, cut just before heads ripen.



Plainsman Combine Milo, having less tannin, is more palatable and digestible than most varieties of milo.

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### HONEY (Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane) Certified

One of the most popular varieties in the Southern States. It is late in maturity (124 days), with very tall thick stalks, large open brushy heads and bright red chaff that remains on the seed after threshing. It is considered the tallest and heaviest producing sorghum for both forage and syrup. Particularly adapted to the Coastal and Southern states, requiring a longer growing season than Sugar Drip and most other sorghums.

Our supply of seed this year has passed all requirements of certification and is the finest quality we have handled in years. It is the same strain that has given our customers such excellent results in past years.

### CERTIFIED MARTIN'S COMBINE MILO, 100 days.

This certified strain of the Grain Sorghum family has shown Special Merit for Grain production in the Southern and Southeastern States.

Has proven exceptionally well adapted for harvesting with a combine harvester. Grows to an average height of 37 inches, but has a range of from 24 to 42 inches, depending on soil and seasonal condition. The stalks are short and sturdy, giving it strength to resist lodging to a greater degree than any other variety of commercial importance. Heads vary in length from 6 to 9 inches, depending upon the season, and heads are of uniform height. The kernels resemble yellow Milo in size and color. Threshes readily without cracking.

Requires 100 to 110 days to mature according to season and produces from 25 to 60 bushels grain per acre. Seed normally stays in head all Winter producing excellent feed for birds. Adaptable to almost all types of soil. The crop of grain is easier to handle than corn.

Plant in rows 36 to 42 inches, using 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. If planted in drill rows 18 to 20 inches apart, use 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. Do not plant closer than 18 inches by any method for grain production. Planting in rows and cultivated will give maximum yields.

### PLAINSMAN COMBINE MILO, 110 days. 3 ft. tall.

Plainsman Combine Milo is approximately 10 days later than Martin's and yields about 10% better. It is about an inch shorter in height, has a blockier, more rounded head, has a lighter color (yellowish brown), with less tannin. It is better for feed than Martin's, but has a softer head that is slightly less weevil resistant. It is a little slower about drying out and is slightly harder to combine, since the leaves come up 1 leaf higher on the stalk. It is extremely popular in the Southern Coastal Plains because of the higher yield and greater food value. Its grain is softer, more digestible, palatable, and nutritious.

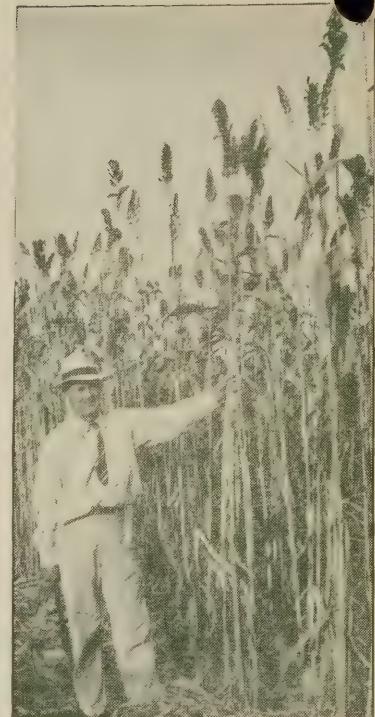
### CERTIFIED EARLY COMBINE HEGARI, 105 days. 4 ft. tall.

Early Hegari, a new combine type, is about two weeks earlier in maturing grain than regular Hegari. It is a very heavy grain yielder for an early kind. Head structure, uniformity and leaf growth are the same as regular Hegari. It is ideal to harvest with livestock or turkeys, but is taller and harder to combine than Plainsman.

### CERTIFIED HEGARI, 120 days. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall.

One of the most valuable of all grain sorghums. Makes a large, leafy growth and is a heavy grain yielder. It has a semi-sweet stalk that is eaten readily by animals either in pasturing off the fields after removal of grain heads or as harvested forage. Average yields of 12 tons silage or 1,800 lbs. of grain per acre are usual. Makes good silage planted with soybeans, corn or sweet sorghum. Cut just before seeds get hard as cattle do not chew or digest part of the ripe seed.

**Sow Grain Sorghum** 1 to 2 weeks after corn, using **12 to 15 lbs. per acre broadcast or 7 to 8 lbs. in 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. rows**, 4 to 6 inches in the row. Cultivate like corn. Harvest with a combine. Grain Sorghums yield 85% as much as early planted corn, but outyield late planted corn. Stored grain may mold if not thoroughly dry. For continuous grazing or hogging off as it matures plant some every 3 weeks from April to July. Use 500 lbs. complete fertilizer before planting and top dress with 100 to 200 lbs. nitrate of soda. Treat seed with Ceresan to control smut and seed rot, the principle diseases of sorghums.



Waconia Sorghum, similar to Sugar Drip, yields more molasses of better quality.

**S. C. Experiment Station:** "Grain sorghums grow on almost any soil, stand drought better than corn, same food value, slightly higher protein, slightly lower fat, can feed whole to hogs, sheep and poultry, grind for cattle. Martin's and Early Hegari are easily harvested with ordinary combines, if **pure seed** is planted for uniform height and maturity. Grain of Plainsman and Martin's was sound in late January, standing in the field since ripening in October, good for winter grazing."



Note uniformity and heavy growth of Martin's Combine Milo. Produced under certification requirements.



# WOOD'S QUAIL PLANTING MIXTURE

Sown in Food Patches Attracts and Multiplies Game Birds.

Contains Bicolor and Scarified Sericea Lespedezas.



"This wildlife border attracts game birds, providing both feed and cover."

**Do You Enjoy Hunting Quail?** Are you one of the many sportsmen who would like to do something about increasing the game population? If so, follow the advice of the Va. Game Commission and plant the 15 to 30 ft. of field next to the woods in wildlife food. Although this space will not produce much when planted in field crops, it will provide the cover and food necessary for Quail and other game.

In formulating our planting mixture, we have taken advantage of the research done by our staff, game commissions, private organizations and observant individuals. We have spent many hours studying the kind of food and cover game birds need in order to survive and multiply.

In order to obtain a mixture that will furnish the best feed and cover the year 'round we have incorporated 18 kinds of seed. These include bicolor, sericea, korean and kobe lespedezas; cowpeas; brown, German and early millet; milo; small seeded soybeans; bene; sudan grass; buckwheat, and rape. This mixture has furnished low cover and a constant food supply everywhere tested.

**How to Plant.** Broadcast 25 lbs. per acre, May to July, on prepared land, using 400 lbs. of fertilizer. It pays to disc, harrow, and sow each year. For Quail, sow in long strips near cover, fences, ditches, or hedgerows, in old tobacco beds, or in openings or fire lanes in woods. For a 15 by 400 ft. strip, use 5 lbs. For Wild Turkeys or Pheasants, sow in wider strips in secluded spots. For Doves sow one or two acres in an open area.

## WOOD'S BIRD SCATTER FOOD

Attracts doves, quail, turkey and other game birds to your farm, ducks and geese to your marshes, or song birds to your home. Feed it regularly in winter, especially during snows when little native food is available. It furnishes nourishment and warmth in the coldest weather. Birds will range far to find it. Native birds will remain and repay you many times over by killing insects. Migratory birds will return to your marshes the following winter. Birds never forget where they found food when needed. A variety of foods is needed by birds to keep healthy. Our formula, prepared by highest authority, has a wide assortment of seeds sought by wild birds including hemp and sunflower. Used by many bird clubs and other conservation organizations.

## BICOLOR LESPEDEZA No. 101, Perennial.

**Ideal quail food.** Should be included in every wildlife program as its stiff stems stand up during winter storms, shedding seed on top of snow, furnishing food to quail when they might otherwise perish. The bark and leaves are excellent food for rabbits, the blooms attract honeybees. Grows well on all but wet or very acid soils. Use as field borders or hedgerows. 1 lb. plants strip 15 by 400 ft. Broadcast or plant in 2 ft. rows on prepared land. 500 lbs. complete fertilizer desirable. **Sow April to July** as far north as southern Pennsylvania after ground warms.

## MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER, poultry, game, hogs

**Good grain crop.** Profitable cash crop as it yields 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre of seed rich in oil and protein. Plant and cultivate like corn in 2 1/2 foot rows. For feed or silage plant 15 to 20 lbs. per acre; for seed production, plant 12 inches apart in the row at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre. When ripe, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover to dry.

## JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

A good summer grain crop for feed or flour, poor land or soil improving crop to smother weeds, or for bees. No grain crop can be grown easier or in less time, maturing in 2 months. Its flour makes delicious cakes. June through August, sow 50 lbs. per acre.

## BENE, Game Birds Love It

Makes an enormous amount of nutritious fattening seeds for poultry. Adapted to most soils; upright growth, covered in fall with long okra like pods. These gradually open all winter, dropping the seeds which attract quail and other game birds. Drill 5 lbs. per acre in 2 1/2 ft. rows and cultivate; or broadcast 15 lbs. acre.

## BROWN TOP MILLET

**Draws doves many miles. Relished by quail and turkey.** Excellent bird cover. Similar to German millet, taller, has larger heads, produce more seed, hay and grazing. Can be grazed constantly in dry summers, starting when 3 in. tall. One plant stools out about 30 stems, relished by poultry and livestock. Makes more hay than Sudan, equal to Timothy in feeding value, allows several cuttings, yielding 5 or 6 tons per acre. Broadcast 20 lbs. per acre, April to July.

## BIG GERMAN MILLET—STRAIN 8

**Big German Millet** is a tall leafy variety of foxtail millet, adapted to the Southern half of the U. S. It matures in 68 to 70 days and has a potential yield of 2,000 lbs. or more of grain, and 2 1/2 to 3 tons of hay. It is probably of highest value as a catch crop to be planted late after small grain, since it is easy to grow, and is very productive, but is valuable as a hay crop under a wide variety of conditions.

**Drill 50 lbs. per acre** on harrowed wheat or oat land from May to July. Apply 300 lbs. fertilizer.

We also have **Va. Grown Golden Millet** grown from **Tenn. Cultivated German Millet**, seed of the strain we have handled for years.



This field of Big German Millet, Strain 8, was about 50 inches high, made 2,500 lbs. of seed and about 2 1/2 tons of hay after threshing.

## BROOM CORN

Easily grown on any land. Yields 300 to 600 lbs. of fiber and 3 to 6 bushels of seed per acre.

**Standard Evergreen.** Grows 8 to 10 ft. tall, a long heavy brush, free from heavy center stems and crooked brush. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Best for the South.

**Early Dwarf.** Best for the North. 10 to 15 days earlier, makes a finer and heavier brush, growing 6 1/2 to 7 ft. tall. If cut early, it makes green colored brush for parlor brooms, which bring a premium price.

## PEARL or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Grows 10 to 12 ft. tall, stooling out luxuriantly. For greatest amount of nutritious green feed or hay, cut at 3 to 4 ft. Will give 3 or 4 cuttings a season, growing till frost. It does well even on poor land and in dry seasons. Fertilize heavily. All stock eat it greedily and flourish on it. Makes excellent silage. When the ground is warm, April to July, plant 8 lbs. per acre in 3 ft. drills near the feeding lot. Cut some daily.

# WOOD'S "HIGH YIELDING" SOYBEANS

A PROFITABLE CASH CROP

ADAPTABLE  
SHATTER PROOF  
HIGH YIELDING

3

## EARLY WOOD'S YELLOW, 125 days.

The ideal soybean for hogging down or combining. It yields with the best late varieties, yet it is 10 days earlier than Ogden and will keep its good sound seed qualities weeks after S-100 and some other varieties are seriously weather damaged. It can be planted after small grain and harvested in time to follow with small grain. It has a small but strong upright stem, 36 inches tall, and easy to combine. Almost no shattering even on light soil. The stalks have pods from the ground up, some having up to 300 pods. Plant early a field using Early Wood's Yellow Soybeans and Wood's V-26Y yellow hybrid corn for hogging down feed in July. A County Agent, while looking at a demonstration field of Early Wood's Yellows and Wood's V-26Y on the farm of Mr. Fronis Strickland, Tabor City, N. C., the first of July said, "It's the best I've seen for hogging down and is ready for hogging right now."

It far outyielded other early varieties in a Virginia Experiment Station test, making 45.7 bu. per acre at Petersburg, 30% more than S-100. Its medium large yellow beans with good oil content bring a premium.

## WOOD'S YELLOW, Late, 150 days.

The most profitable full season bean for the Southeast as it makes top yields, resists drought, storm and shattering; and has the most beautiful bright yellow beans which bring a big premium for human food over ordinary oil beans like Ogden. It is the most popular edible soybean. It is recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station for Eastern Virginia where it has made top yields of highest quality beans in their tests, often over 40 bushels per acre; has the largest beans of any variety, 2,400 beans per lb.; has the highest protein content, 44.2%; and the highest iodine number, 134. High yields in North Carolina tests, with 18.9% oil and average maturity Oct. 30.

## OGDEN, 135 days. High oil and yield.

Branches and pods clustered close around a small stem, easy to combine. N. C. Experiment Station recommends it for heavy rich black lands. Ogdens do not pop out on rich soil like they do on light sandy soil where Early Wood's Yellows do better and don't pop out. We grew 889 acres of pure seed from Registered or Certified strains.

## TOKIO, 150 days. Brings premium.

Similar to Wood's Yellow but large oval beans are green. Heavy foliage.

## VIRGINIA BROWN, 125 days. Fine Hay

Thin viny stems, full of beans. Top quality hay for hogging in Virginia and the North.



Arasan Treated Soy Beans Showing Marked Increase in Yields

## WOOD'S YELLOW Late, Early and Extra Early

In 1947 a field of Late Wood's Yellow Soybeans was planted, using our best stock seed, and left in the field until the following February. Then 100 plants were selected for yield and non-shatter ability. These were planted in individual rows the following spring left in the field until January when further selections were made. These selections were entered in tests and put in increasing plots. We hand-harvest the seed from our breeding plots for our increasing plots to assure no mixing. Our fields of stock seed are carefully rogued then inspected by the Crop Improvement Association. Similar work is being done on other varieties in addition to making hand crosses. Hundreds of acres of our beans pass field inspection by the Crop Improvement Ass'n. and are offered to our trade each year. **To be assured of the best performance and purest stock of our varieties make certain they were grown by us.**

**PLANT SOYBEANS** 1 or 2 weeks after corn, an inch apart in 21 to 36 in. rows, 2 pecks per acre of small seeded or 3 of large varieties. Use 400 lbs. of 0-12-12. Cultivate 3 times. For hay, broadcast 3 times as much with grain drill and cut after pods begin to fill. Treat seed with 1 oz. per bu. of **Arasan**, page 66. This gives up to 1/3 better stands and yields, eliminates purple stain on the beans and crops bring higher prices. It does not interfere with inoculation if planted within 2 hours. **Inoculate** with Group 4.

## LAREDO, 140 days. Ideal Hay Bean.

Vigorous growth, fine stems and leaves, best quality hay, easily cured. Small thin black seed. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. Cut hay when seed are near full development and lower leaves are yellowing.

UPRIGHT GROWTH  
EASILY COMBINED  
EXCELLENT HAY

3

## EXTRA EARLY WOOD'S YELLOW

(115 Days) Our earliest soybean, earlier than S-100, yet yields almost as much as full season varieties, usually 25 to 40 bushels per acre. The best bean for extra early hogging down. Its high yields of top quality bright yellow beans and extreme earliness make soybeans a profitable crop in the short seasons of the North and high Southern Piedmont and Mountains. The beans have a good oil content and bring a big premium for crushing or human food. Makes a strong upright bushy growth about 3 feet high. Stalks are covered with beans from the ground up. It resists storms and shattering and is ideal to combine. Like other early beans it does best planted late, avoiding the competition of the early crop of weeds. It is superior for planting behind small grains. Planted in early July it reached full maturity before frost.

## PERRY, 115 days (Extra Early).

Big yellow beans with dark eyes. More foliage, earlier, larger beans, better keeping quality than S-100. Produces beans almost from the ground up. Extra high oil content 22.4%. Recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station for Piedmont Section (North of James River) and West of the Blue Ridge Section. Very good for hogging down or planting after small grain. Does best when planted late. Limited supply.

## DORMAN, 121 days, new variety.

Outyields S-100, has more foliage, higher oil content and better seed qualities. Leans but does not lodge any more than S-100. Limited supply.

## S-100, 120 days. Extra Early.

Virginia Experiment Station recommends it for combining and hogging in East and South Virginia. Small yellow beans, 3,400 per lb. 19% oil, 42.2% protein; seldom shatters. Plant last half of June. If sown early, grass bothers it.

## WOOD'S SEED INOCULATION

GROUP 1—	SPECIFY GROUP	F.O.B.	Post-paid
Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Bur Clover	1 bu. 2 1/2 bu.	\$ .55 1.10	\$ .80 1.45
<b>GROUP 2—CLOVERS</b>	pkt. 10 lb.	.25	.30
Red, Crimson, Alsike, Ladino, White Dutch	1 bu. 2 1/2 bu.	.55 1.10	.80 1.45
<b>GROUP 3—LESPEDEZAS</b>	100 lb.	.55	.80
<b>GROUP 4—SOYBEANS &amp;</b>	2 bu.	.40	.75
<b>GROUP 5—COWPEAS</b>	5 bu.	.55	.80
Peanuts, Crotalaria, Kudu- zu, Lima & Velvet Beans	25 bu. 30 bu.	2.50 3.40	2.95 3.95
<b>GROUP 6—FIELD-GARDEN BEANS</b>			
Wax, Navy, Snap, Kidney	1 bu.	.55	.70
<b>GROUP 7—VETCH, PEAS</b>	1 bu.	.40	.75
Austrian, Garden, Sweet	100 lb.	.55	.90
<b>GROUP 8—GARDEN COMBINATION</b>			
Beans, Peas and Sweet Peas	pkt. 8 lb.	.15	.20
<b>BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL</b>	pkt. 10 lb. 1 bu.	.25 .75	.30 1.05



# COTTON SEED

**D&PL-FOX**, Registered Breeder Stock.

**Higher yield. Fast fruiting. 10 days earlier. More can be harvested at the first picking.** Can start picking before the price of cotton picking advances and finish before bad weather, getting better grade and price. Bolls are rounder and easier picked by hand or machine. Fiber is thicker. Yarn appearance is superior. High spinning qualities. Better for mechanical picking as it does not grow rank. When its small, strong, compact well jointed stalks are heavily loaded with bolls it stands upright. Defoliates naturally and makes little second growth. It is easier to clean trash out of its thicker, better matured fiber, producing a better grade, better appearing yarn and less waste. Fox fruits low, so plant it thick, forcing it to fruit higher.

Fox has made highest yields at many experiment stations. It outyielded all varieties in the Enfield, N. C., test, making 566 lbs. of lint per acre, 38.9% lint and 1 1/16 inch staple. Coker 100 Wilt had the same staple and 37.2% lint. Fox made the highest average yield of 20 varieties in three North Alabama tests, 513 lbs. of lint per acre, 36.3% lint, 1 1/16 inch staple. Coker 100 Wilt, BFS yielded 447 lbs. 34.8% lint, 1 3/32 inch staple. In 11 Central Alabama tests Fox averaged 524 lbs. lint, 38.1%; Deltapine 15, 500 lbs., 41.1%; Coker 100 Wilt, 491 lbs., 36.5% lint.

## DELTAPINE 15. Breeder Registered.

**Medium early, high yield. Best for non-wilt soils. Good fiber, spinning quality and yarn appearance; 1-1/16-inch staple.** Medium large bolls. Cotton fluffs out well. Storm resistant yet easily picked by hand or machine. Distinguished by its productiveness, high gin turnout, 41%, excellent staple and ability to produce a crop under adverse soil and weather conditions. Developed by 35 years breeding by one of the world's foremost breeders on the D&PL farms, which grow 10,047 acres of cotton, averaging 704 lbs. of lint per acre.

It is by far the most popular variety. 1/3 to 1/4 of all cotton in the U. S. is Deltapine. It should remain popular as it persists longer, has higher turnout and usually slightly longer staple and stronger yarn. It is the easiest and fastest cotton to gin, requiring less power.

It made 2,240 lbs. per acre in the Va. test, with 1-3/32 inch staple. Fox made 2,141 lbs. with 1-1/16 inch staple. Coker 100 Wilt made 1,593 lbs. with 1-1/16 inch staple.

## COKER 100 WILT, Blue Tag Certified.

**Delinted. Grown from Breeder Foundation seed in Cleveland Co., N. C. in a one variety community. Best cotton for wilt resistant soils. Widely adapted. 1-1/16 inch. Extra early. High yield. Easily picked by hand or machine. Superior spinning. Va., N. C., S. C. and Ga. recommend it. The most popular cotton in the Southeast.**

The result of 20 years' testing on wilt-infested soil of thousands of plants, selecting for wilt resistance, yield, staple, picking quality, storm resistance, fiber strength and spinning quality. It has erect plants, well-spaced branches, and thin foliage. Leaves shed as cotton matures. Bolls are round, slightly pointed, 68 per lb. Bolls ripen uniformly, open extremely wide, fluff beautifully, yet storm resistant. Maintains a high grade during adverse seasons. Gins out 37%. It has won most of the recent state and local cotton contests. J. H. Neely, Chester, S. C., holds the record of 8,275 lbs. of lint on 5 acres.



Wood's Seed Cotton grown at the top of the Cotton Belt, matures earlier, beating the boll weevil, making bumper crops of top quality lint. It is picked early when dry to prevent spoiling and insure good germination. Ceresan treated to protect seedlings from disease and cold damp weather, 25% better stands, more vigorous, quicker growth, earlier maturity, higher yields.

**Delinted Seed hastens germination and growth, in dry weather.** Mechanically delinted, requires 20 to 25 lbs. per acre; Acid delinted, 10 lbs. per acre; ordinary seed takes 35 lbs. per acre.

## CROTALARIA

**Good summer green manure crop, twice as much leafy growth and root nodules as cow peas, 15 to 20 tons per acre. When turned under the nitrogen is worth \$40.00 per acre, the humus prevents erosion, holds water in sandy soil and opens up heavy soil. Yields of following crops are doubled. Not eaten by livestock or insect pests. Starves nematodes out of the soil. Smothers out summer weeds; thrives on any soil; requires no lime or fertilizer. Early cultivation pays. From corn planting time to July 15, broadcast 20 lbs. scarified seed per acre or 8 lbs. in 3-ft. rows. Cover 1 1/2 inches and roll. Use Arasan and Inoculant 5.**

## LATE CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS

7 ft. tall. Yields green manure, equal to 800 lbs. nitrate of soda per acre. Stalks pithy, easily plowed under, decay readily. Thrives on all soils.

## GIANT STRIATA CROTALARIA

Grows rapidly. When turned under the green manure and nitrogen gathered by its roots increase yields of corn and other crops enormously.



IMPROVED VALENCIA has large pods, each filled with 3 or 4 big red nuts with the most delicious flavor. Best for home use. Brings a premium on the market. High shelling percent.

# PEANUTS

Grown from pedigreed seed, heavily recleaned, hand picked, high germination, free of pops. Not shelled, as machine shelling breaks the seed coat, causing poor stands. Shell and pick by hand. 2 ounces Arasan, page 66, treats 100 lbs. shelled nuts; increases stands 1/3. Use **Wood's Inoculation 5**. Plant in May or early June, 1 1/2 inches deep, 1 inch if soil is moist. Plant closer on poorer soils. Use 500 lbs. 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. On Jumbos use 300 lbs. gypsum. Cultivate shallow and often until nuts start. Dust 3 times with fine sulphurs at 2-week intervals ending Aug. 14 to control flea hoppers. To harvest loosen roots with a plow, pull vines up, let nuts dry, stack around a stake, nuts inward. Peanuts will grow on any soil, light sandy soils produce the best. The vines are superior to alfalfa in fat, nearly equal in protein and feed livestock all winter and spring. Nuts left in the ground fatten hogs and give pork a superior flavor.

## LARGE VIRGINIA JUMBO RUNNER

**Largest Nuts. Higher Yield, Grade and Value.** 155 days. 42% oil. Pure strain with higher yield, larger, more uniform pod and kernel. It makes the **highest per cent of extra large kernels** for high grade salted nuts and candy. Pods are big and thick with very little dent around the center. Gets best prices, sold unshelled for roasting. It shells out 68% meat. Best adapted to light sandy soils, high in calcium. Plant in early May, 45 lbs. of shelled seed per acre (85 lbs. unshelled), 10 to 16 inches apart in 30 to 40-inch rows.

## IMPROVED VALENCIA BUNCH

**Big red nuts. Best for average Soils where other large peanuts yield many pops.** 140 days. A 30-lb. bushel shells out 22 lbs. of nuts. Does well farther west and north than any other large varieties, or after early truck crops in the South. Plant 40 lbs. shelled nuts per acre (60 lbs. unshelled) 8 to 10 inches apart in 2 1/2 to 3 ft. rows.

## WHITE SPANISH BUNCH PEANUTS

**Earliest maturing. Highest oil content, 50%. Best for crushing, heavy soils or where large varieties fail.** 135 days. 2 small white nuts entirely fill each pod. Shells out 75%. Superior sweetness and flavor. Very few pops, so often found in large varieties. Easier to grow and harvest. Nuts cling firmly to the roots and are easily cured. Plant 30 lbs. shelled nuts per acre (45 lbs. unshelled), 6 to 12 inches apart in 2 to 2 1/2 ft. rows.

## TENNESSEE RED BUNCH

142 days. Long pods packed with 3 to 4 red nuts with mild sweet flavor. Productive on heavy and most all soils. High oil content and shelling per cent. Brings a premium for roasting. Plant 40 lbs. shelled nuts per acre (60 lbs. unshelled) 6 to 8 inches apart in 27 to 33 inch rows.

## VELVET BEANS

**Nutritious fall and winter grazing or soil improvement crop.** Vines, leaves and pods remain palatable all winter. Plant 20 lbs. per acre with corn. After corn is harvested turn cattle or hogs in to graze.

**100-DAY SPECKLED**, earliest, best for the upper South. Makes wondrous growth of vines for grazing and finishing cattle. A fine soil improver.

# POULTRY and ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS

## PRATT'S Poultry REGULATOR

Famous old reliable product whose "Trace Elements" help make more eggs when feed is deficient. Contains vitamins. Also an excellent tonic for birds convalescing from disease. Postpaid, 2-lb. size \$1.00; 6-lb. size \$2.30; 12-lb. size \$3.85. Not postpaid, 2 lbs. 65c; 6 lbs. \$1.75; 12 lbs. \$3.00; 35 lbs. \$8.00; 100 lbs. \$18.75.

## PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR

For continuous use in the daily feed of all livestock. Supplies the indispensable Trace Elements and Vitamin D which feeds may lack. In larger doses it is also an excellent tonic. Postpaid, 1-lb. size 75c; 2 1/2-lb. size \$1.40; 6-lb. size \$2.55. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 2 1/2 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.00; 35 lbs. \$11.00; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

## PRATT'S C-KA-GENE

Stops heavy losses from bloody coccidiosis. A highly effective flock treatment that works by the new immunity (permanent protection) method. Postpaid, 1 1/4-lb. 50 chick size \$1.20, 3 1/2-lb. 100 chick size \$2.00; 8 1/2-lb. 250 chick size \$4.20. Not postpaid, 1 1/4 lbs. 90c; 3 1/2 lbs. \$1.60; 8 1/2 lbs. \$3.50; 17 1/2 lbs. \$7.50.

## PRATT'S ROOST PAINT

WITH DDT and BHC. Kills poultry lice by fumes and contact. Just apply to the tops of the roosts and cross arms. Effective under all hen house conditions. Postpaid, 1/2-pt. size \$1.00; 1-pt. size \$1.60; 1-qt. size \$2.35. Not postpaid, 1/2 pint 85c; pint \$1.35; quart \$2.00; gallon \$6.75.

## PRATT'S Poultry TABLETS

They protect the drinking water all day . . . not for just a few hours. Postpaid, small size, 22 tablets 35c; 55-tablet size 70c; 100-tablet size \$1.25.

## PRATT'S PIK-NO-MOR

Controls cannibalism. This distasteful salve is usually very helpful in controlling outbreaks of cannibalism, toe, feather and vent picking in chicks and adult fowls. Postpaid, 5-oz. size 75c; 1-lb. size \$1.60. Not postpaid, 5 oz. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

## PRATT'S Poultry WORM POWDER

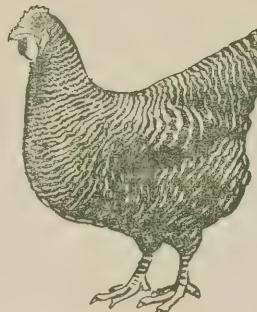
NEW IMPROVED. Controls both large round and cecum worms. Contains Phenothiazine. Just add it to the mash feed. Postpaid, 8-oz. size \$1.25; 1-lb. size \$2.00. Not postpaid, 8 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$1.85.

## PRATT'S Poultry INHALANT

Relieves that tight stopped-up feeling that makes colds so distressing by effectively loosening accumulated mucous in nose and throat. Its "water soluble" medication mixes with the watery nasal tract secretion. Oil base sprays may "leak" right out. Postpaid, 1-pt. size \$1.30; 1-qt. size \$2.00; 1-gal. size \$5.50. Not postpaid, 1 pint \$1.10; 1 quart \$1.65; 1 gal. \$4.75.

## WALKO TABLETS

Especially valuable for diarrhea and loose bowel trouble among incubator chicks. They tend to prevent digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swelling of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. Postpaid, 100-tablet size 65c; 250-tablet size \$1.25; 1,000-tablet size \$2.50; 2,000-tablet size \$4.00.



## PRATT'S "SPLIT-ACTION" WORM CAPSULES

Pennies for worming bring back dollars. Wormy birds seldom lay well. Get rid of worms with Pratts "Split-Action" Worm Capsules that do the work of two ordinary worm treatments at one low cost. They contain Phenothiazine and Shockless Nicotine. Postpaid, for adult, 50 caps. 85c; 100 caps. \$1.50; 500 caps. \$6.00; 1,000 caps. \$11.25. For chicks and small pullets, 50 caps. 55c; 100 caps. \$1.00; 500 caps. \$4.35; 1,000 caps. \$7.35.

## PRATT'S IN-TES-TROL

New drinking water medication for chickens and turkeys of all ages. An astringent that helps soothe and relieve intestinal irritation due to simple diarrhea not caused by infection. Also a valuable treatment for mycosis in chicks and young turkeys. Postpaid, 6-oz. size 55c; 1-pint size \$1.15; 1-qt. size \$1.80. Not postpaid, 6-oz. size 45c; 1-pint size 90c; 1-qt. size \$1.55; 1-gal. size \$4.40.

## PRATT'S DIP AND DISINFECTANT

A standard coal tar disinfectant such as all authorities recommend. For use on all poultry and livestock farms. Postpaid, 1 pint 85c; 1 quart \$1.30; 1 gal. \$3.50. Not postpaid, 1 pint 65c; 1 quart \$1.00; 1 gal. \$2.80.

## PRATT'S ZENE-A-TROL

is the kind of Phenothiazine powder discovered miraculously effective for worming hogs, sheep, cows, turkeys and chickens by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Postpaid, 1/4 lb. 85c; 1/2 lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$2.60; 5 lbs. \$9.45. Not postpaid, 1/4 lb. 75c; 1/2 lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$9.00.

## PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER

WITH DDT. For dusting poultry, cows, horses, dogs and other livestock. Postpaid, 8 oz. 70c; 18 oz. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 8 oz. 50c; 18 oz. \$1.00.

## PRATT'S COW TONIC

Give your milk a tonic by adding this appetizer, tonic and mineral supplement to the feed of your dairy cows. Postpaid, 1 1/2 lbs. \$1.00; 3 1/2 lbs. \$1.90. Not postpaid, 1 1/2 lbs. 75c; 3 1/2 lbs. \$1.50.

## PRATT'S MASTITIS TREATMENT

Combined 4 way treatment more effective than Penicillin alone. Contains Penicillin, Dihydrosreptomycin, Sulfamerazine, Sulfathiazole. Ready to use, non-irritating, requires no refrigeration. Keep several tubes in the barn for prompt use. Postpaid, 7.5 Gram Tube 85c.

## "BLACK LEAF" MASH-NIC WORM PELLETS

Pellets soften in crop and mix with feed, but nicotine is not released until it reaches the intestine, where it kills the round worm. Full directions on each package. Postpaid, 100-pellet size 60c; 500-pellet size \$2.20. Not postpaid, 100-pellet size 50c; 500-pellet size \$1.95.

## "BLACK LEAF" MASH-NIC WORM POWDER

A splendid flock treatment for round worms. No setback in egg production. Just feed in the mash 1/4 lb. of "Black Leaf" Worm Powder to a gallon of mash to 100 birds. Full directions for feeding on each package. Postpaid, 4-oz. size 45c; 3-lb. size \$3.50. Not postpaid, 4 oz. 35c; 3 lbs. \$3.10.

## "BLACK LEAF" 40"

A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body lice. By mail postpaid, 1-oz. bottle 50c; 5-oz. bottle \$1.25; 1-lb. pkg. \$2.95; 2-lb. tin \$5.15. Not postpaid, 1-oz. bottle (treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 39c; 5-oz. bottle (treats 65 to 100 feet of roost) \$1.19; 1-lb. pkg. (treats 195 to 240 feet of roost) \$2.69; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) \$4.79; 5-lb. tin (treats 1,000 to 1,200 feet) \$7.60; 10-lb. size \$14.20.

## TOBACCO DUST (Gold Leaf)

For use in feeds, nests and poultry houses—contains not less than 1% nicotine. Postpaid 2-lb. pkg. 65c; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 2 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 100-lb. bag, \$5.80.

# Wood's Bird Seed & Fish Food

## SONGSTER FOOD

A well balanced mixture of plain canary and bird rape. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

## PLAIN CANARY SEED

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

## LOVEBIRD AND PARAKEET SEED

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

## HEMP SEED

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

## BIRD MILLET

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

## BIRD RAPE

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

## BURNETT'S UNEXCELLED BIRD FOOD

(A Song Food)—By mail postpaid, 3 1/2-oz. bottle 45c. Not postpaid 35c.

## BURNETT'S LIGHTNING BIRD FOOD

By mail postpaid, 3 1/2-oz. bottle 45c. Not postpaid 35c.

## FISH FOOD—For Pools

By mail postpaid, 1-lb. carton \$1.00. Not postpaid, 75c.

## FISH FOOD—For Aquarium and Bowls

By mail postpaid 3/4-oz. pkg. 15c. Not postpaid 10c.



# WOOD'S QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Pure Bred Chicks from Selected Breeding Flocks, Blood Tested

**BARRED ROCKS** Bred for egg laying ability. Big, husky, profitable for meat. Out of stocks from "Holderman," "Parks," and "Bishops" and other popular strains.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS** Equal layers to Barred Rocks. Heavy, meaty frame; very easy to dress, and much more attractive. Very scarce.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS** Feather very quickly and grow fast, often far ahead of other broiler sorts. An excellent table fowl. Try it this year.

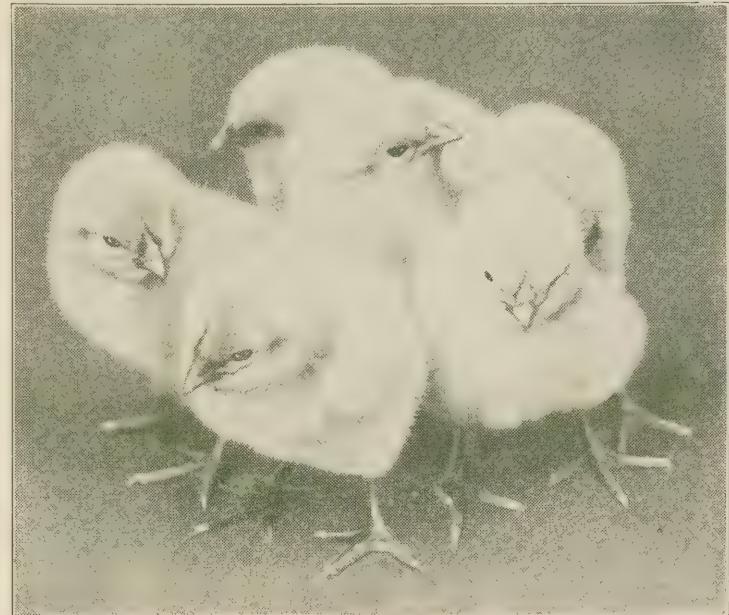
**NEW ENGLAND CROSS** Known for quick growth and vitality. A healthy cross between a New Hampshire female and Barred Rock male.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS** Available later. Write for prices.

**HEAVY ASSORTED** Not a mixed breed, but pure-bred chicks of unsold breeds.

OUR CHICKS ARE U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM TESTED

POSTPAID PRICES Are Listed on Price Sheet in Front of Catalog.



## HATCH DAYS — TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

POSTPAID PRICES Are Listed on Price Sheet in Front of Catalog.

Owing to unsettled conditions in the poultry and egg market, baby chick prices are subject to change. Should we be able to reduce prices on chicks later on, we will give our customers the benefit of our decline. If possible, specify second choice when ordering chicks. Our terms are cash with order and we guarantee 100% live delivery.

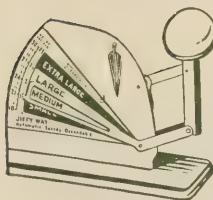
PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY to be sure of getting chicks when wanted.

"Two weeks ago you sent me 102 chicks. I still have 101 now and they are growing fast and are nice chicks." Mrs. Gus Jones, Isle of Wight Co., Va.

"I ordered some New Hampshire Reds from you some time ago. They have been excellent, prolific, and lay beautiful big eggs. They are healthy chicks." Anna B. Payne, Stafford Co., Va.

"The chicks shipped 2 weeks ago are doing fine. We received 103, lost 3. The remaining 100 are in splendid condition and growing fast." Lawrence J. de Albion, Albemarle Co., Va.

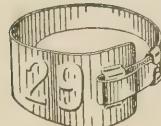
## POULTRY HELPS



### JIFFY EGG GRADING SCALE

This streamlined Scale shows the ounces per egg, ounces per dozen, or classifies them into "extra large," "large," "medium," or "small," at a glance. Leveling device. Adjustable stop converts into grader. By mail postpaid, \$2.80. Not postpaid, \$2.50.

### CHAMPION LEG BANDS (ALUMINUM) — No. 1 to 100



Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. This band is made in one piece, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered 1 to 100. It is made of aluminum for Asiatics class, turkeys, Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. By mail postpaid, Pkg. of 100 for \$1.00.

### SPIRAL CELLULOID LEG BANDS



Made in five colors—White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Six sizes (order by number)—No. 12 for turkeys and Asiatics, No. 11 for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red, No. 10 for Leghorns, No. 9 for small chickens, No. 5 for pigeons, No. 4 for baby chicks. By mail postpaid, doz, 25c; 25 for 40c; 50 for 60c; 100 for 90c; 500 for \$4.25.



### BANDETT — IN COLORS — No. 1 to 100

Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single-handed. Made in four colors: Blue, Red, Yellow and Green. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for \$1.15; 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$4.25.

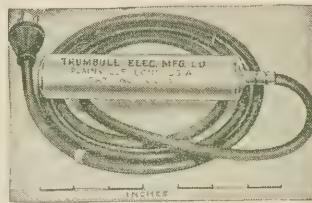
### No. 206 ROUND CHICK FEEDER

A two-piece round chick feeder, top fits firmly over bottom, easy to take apart, with seven holes in top, with a capacity of fifteen chicks. By mail postpaid, 45c. Not postpaid, 30c each.



### ELECTRIC POULTRY FOUNTAIN WATER WARMER

Automatic electric positive action thermostat control, no radio interference, cost little to operate, safe to use and no fire hazard. More eggs in zero weather. Hens lay a lot more eggs with a good supply of warm water. Operates on 120 volts; will not let water get below 50 degrees F. By mail postpaid, \$5.00.



### "Best of All" WAFER THERMOSTAT

Made of special tempered brass, sensitive, accurate and dependable. The double unit style is specially recommended, as it has a solid post between making each unit independent of the other, so if one wafer should become injured the other would continue to function. By mail postpaid, 3-inch wafer 50c each; 4-inch wafer 65c each. Not postpaid, 3-inch wafer 45c each; 4-inch wafer 60c each.



### GLASS NEST EGGS

Made of first-class flint glass, the same size and color of a hen's egg. They do not break easily. Will last a lifetime. Keep one egg in every nest. By mail postpaid, 3 for 40c; 1 doz. for 90c. Not postpaid, 3 for 25c; 1 doz. for .75c.

### LIME NEST EGGS

They look like real hen's eggs. Made from purely sterilized sulphate of lime, a product well known among poultry raisers for its value in keeping nests in a clean healthful condition. By mail postpaid, 3 for 25c; 6 for 50c; doz. 85c. Not postpaid, 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; doz. 65c.

# POULTRY FOUNTAINS AND FEEDERS

## No. E25 FRUIT JAR FOUNTAIN

Exclusive proved design. Extra wide curl on pan edge. Screw cap electrically welded. Fits standard pint, quart or two-quart Mason jars. By mail postpaid, 25c each. Not postpaid, 18c each; \$2.00 per doz.



## No. A8 FOUNTAIN

A Handy-Fill Single Wall Chick Fountain equipped with a snap-on cupped pan. This provides more drinking space. Cups are designed to prevent chicks getting in the water. Fountain is inverted for filling. Can be carried when full without spilling. Equipped with carrying handle. Two-gallon size. By mail postpaid, \$1.85 each. Not postpaid, \$1.39 each.

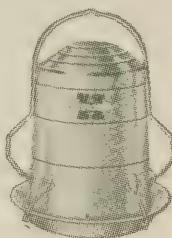


## SINGLE WALL FOUNTAIN

The handle is reversible and top part of fountain forms a pail which may be cleaned, filled and carried at will. Made of heavy galvanized steel, easy to clean. Drinking pan is one piece, has smooth rolled edge especially designed for small chicks. Made in two sizes:

**No. C3—Three-Gallon Size:** By mail postpaid, \$2.70 each. Not postpaid, \$2.14 each.

**No. C5—Five-Gallon Size:** By mail postpaid, \$3.60 each. Not postpaid, \$2.90 each.



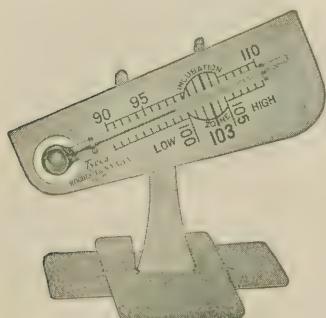
## No. 168 FLOAT VALVE FOUNTAIN

Automatically regulates flow of water into a drinking pan. Made of brass. Float and arm may be raised while pan is removed for cleaning. Valve threaded for both  $\frac{1}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe and can be attached to any water pipe, bowl or tank. Will operate on pressure up to 50 lbs. Capacity about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  quarts a minute. May be used with any type crock, pan or trough. By mail postpaid, \$1.75 each. Not postpaid, \$1.50 each.



## INCUBATOR THERMOMETER

Essential for successful hatching. Tube is mercury-filled with magnifying lens. Scale is 4" long, white enameled with black figures and graduations. Scale is flanged to hang over wire or to stand as illustrated. By mail, postpaid, \$1.15.



## BROODER THERMOMETER

Essential to the lives and health of new-born chicks. Permacolor tube, magnifying lens, range  $30^{\circ}$  to  $120^{\circ}$  F. Scale is  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, white vitreous enameled with black figures and graduations. By mail postpaid, 85c.

enameled with black figures and graduations. By mail postpaid, 85c.

## No. W13 ALL PURPOSE FLOAT FOUNTAIN

A 10 qt. automatic float valve fountain, valve closes when fountain is lifted and automatically opens when set in pan. Non-roost top, sanitary and easy to clean. Made of galvanized metal, bucket style; a fine chick fountain. By mail postpaid, \$4.15. Not postpaid, \$3.52.



## No. 224 CHICK FEEDER — REEL TOP

Die formed from heavy galvanized steel. Trough  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. deep;  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. bottom width;  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. top width; feed-saving lip. Reel floats in either of two positions on shouldered reel pins. Prevents injured chick toes. 24 in. long. By mail postpaid, 80c ea. Not postpaid, 54c each.

## No. 336 CHICK FEEDER — REEL TOP

Same as the No. 224, only they are 36 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$1.10 each. Not Postpaid, 78c.

## No. 6360 CHICK FEEDER — REEL TOP

Stands permit quick adjustment of feeder as chicks grow. 4-blade enameled reel floats on shouldered reel pins. Adjusts to 3 convenient positions according to chick size. Welded ends. 2 in. deep, 4 in. top width, 3 in. bottom width, 36 in. long. By mail postpaid, \$1.80 each. Not postpaid, \$1.34 each.

## SLIDE TOP CHICK FEEDERS

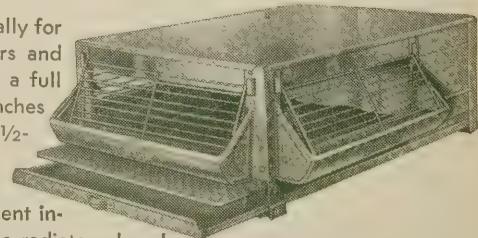
Made of heavy galvanized steel, no soldered seams, cover removed by sliding inwise, can be used either as a feeder or waterer. Comes in three sizes.

No. 14 has 14 holes. Postpaid, 60c; Not Postpaid, 30c.  
No. 22 has 22 holes. Postpaid, 80c; Not Postpaid, 40c.  
No. 30 has 30 holes. Postpaid, 90c; Not Postpaid, 48c.



## No. 50 HUDSON-LEKTRIK-CHICKEN-BROODER

A brooder made especially for back-yard poultry raisers and smaller operators. It is a full size brooder, 24 x 36 inches inside with standard  $9\frac{1}{2}$ -inch head room, has radiant heat from a 150-watt Richrome element incased in heavy box type radiator placed in compartment in rear of brooder, regulator thermostat holds temperature within narrow limits, drooping pan easily removable, capacity 100 day-old chicks. Cannot be mailed. Express or freight only, \$18.91.





# Sergeant's® Dog Care Products



## SERGEANT'S SKIP-FLEA SOAP

For pups and dogs. Kills fleas and lice. Soothes skin, leaves coat soft and fluffy. 35c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S SKIP-TICK POWDER

New formula. Kills ticks (American and Brown Dog Ticks) on dogs, including engorged (swollen) ticks. 75c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S SARCOPTIC MANGE MEDICINE

For treating Sarcoptic Mange. Also for use on human scalp. 6 ozs., 65c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S SKIN BALM

For relief of a condition of itching of the skin, often called "Summer Eczema." Also effective in treating Sarcoptic Mange. \$1.00 postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S SURE-SHOT CAPSULES

For large roundworms (ascarids) and hookworm in puppies and dogs weighing over ten pounds. 65c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S PUPPY CAPSULES

For large roundworms (ascarids) and hookworms in puppies and dogs weighing under ten pounds. 65c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S TAPEWORM MEDICINE

For tapeworms in pups and dogs. 65c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S VITAMIN CAPSULES (VITAPETS)

A supplement to the daily diet, supplying needed quantities of vitamins required for your dog's vitamin balance. As important during good health as in illness. 65c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S TONIC PILLS

Tonic and alterative for pups and dogs. 65c postpaid.



## "DOGZOFF"

Copyright 1933

By mail postpaid, 3 oz. bottle 90c; 1 pint size \$2.75. Not postpaid, 3 oz. 75c; 1 pint \$2.50.

Dogs are creatures of habit. Correct the habits of the dog and you will have no further trouble. DOGZOFF makes this training possible. If you wish to keep the dogs away from trees or flower beds, off porches or furniture, simply spray DOGZOFF. One application lasts several weeks—long enough usually to break even the most stubborn dog of his bad habits. Repels dogs, cats, moles, mice and rabbits. Protects shrubs, garden plants, porch furniture and trees.

## DOG FOODS

### HUNT CLUB DOG FOOD

Hunt Club was originally developed for the use of breeders and kennel owners who know the importance of proper feeding. The chief ingredients of Hunt Club are beef and liver, making it equal to a two-thirds fresh meat diet. In addition it contains 17 other ingredients in correct dietary proportions to provide all the nutritive elements and vitamins necessary to keep a dog in perfect condition. Three types of food: Meal, Cubes and Kibbled.

### PARD DOG FOOD (A Swift & Company Product)

A well balanced food, made especially for dogs and cats. Ready to use by adding water or milk.

FOR PRICES ON THE ABOVE DOG FOODS SEE PRICE SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOG.

## SERGEANT'S LAXATIVE TABLETS

For treating constipation in pups and dogs. 65c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S DRY CLEANER

A powder that cleans and deodorizes. Especially recommended in cold weather. 60c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S SPECIAL MEDICINE

For reduction of fever in pups and dogs in cases of distemper and pneumonia. \$1.00 postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S EYE WASH

For minor irritations and slight injuries of the eyes and eyelids. 65c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S EAR CREME

For internal and external Ear Canker. 75c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S EXPECTORANT MEDICINE

For coughs due to cold in pups and dogs. 65c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S DISINFECTANT

It's Fragrant of Pine. Deodorizing, flea-killing disinfectant. Pleasant odor. Will help rid kennels, sleeping quarters and premises of fleas and lice. Also fine for general household use. 12-oz. size 60c postpaid.

## SERGEANT'S SKIP-BATH

Amazing new liquid that cleans your dog without bathing. And at the same time kills fleas, ticks and odors. Just sprinkle on, rub in, wipe off. Postpaid, 16-oz. bottle \$1.00. Not postpaid, 16-oz. bottle 79c.

Sergeant's Dog Book FREE on Request

Ask for It



## RAT and MICE KILLERS

### BLACK LEAF WARFARIN—READY-MIXED BAIT

Is the convenient form of warfarin rat and mouse killer. There's nothing to add. It's ready to use. With specially selected and processed grain that never becomes rancid or sour. Rats and mice like it and continue to eat it until they die. Quickly destroys entire colonies. Postpaid, 1b. pkg. \$1.08; 5 lb. pkg. \$3.50. Not postpaid, 1b. pkg. 78c; 5 lbs. \$2.98.

### BLACK LEAF WARFARIN—CONCENTRATE

Is the economical form of warfarin rat and mouse killer. It makes 20 times its weight in rat or mouse killing bait. Save money by mixing your own bait—one part with 19 parts of corn meal, cereal, meat, fish or other acceptable bait material available locally. Tasteless, odorless. Postpaid 4/5 oz. pkg. 55c; 1/4 lb. pkg. \$1.80; 1/2 lb. pkg. \$3.15; 1b. pkg. \$5.25. Not postpaid, 4/5 oz. 49c; 1/4 lb. \$1.69; 1/2 lb. \$2.98; 1b. \$4.98.

### RAT-KILLER

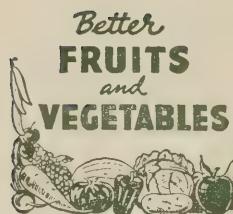
Contains ANTU, the new deadly and safer-to-use killer of rats. Small doses required for easy, quick and economical results. Postpaid, 1 1/2-oz. size 70c; 4-oz. size \$1.65; 8-oz. size \$2.75.

### RAT AND MOUSE BAIT

(Contains Red Squill). Not poisonous, but deadly to rats and mice; they go into the open air to die. By mail postpaid, 30c per pkg. of 10 baits. Not postpaid, 25c per pkg.

### MOUSE SEED

Kills mice. Clean, ready to use; no bait, no muss; a saucer and Mouse Seed is all you need. By mail postpaid, 30c. Not postpaid, 25c.



# PROTECT YOUR GARDENS

## WITH

### INSECTICIDES



CODLING MOTH

**ANT TRAPS**

KILLS BOTH SWEET AND GREASE EATING ANTS. Safe and effective. Controls ants in the home, out-of-doors and in greenhouses. By mail postpaid, 25c. Not postpaid, 20c.

**ARAMITE—15W (Mite Killer)**

A 15% wettable powder for control of mites on fruit, ornamental and shade trees, and a wide variety of crops. Controls bud mite, red mite, purple mite, clover mite, brown mite, Lewis mite, spruce mite and willamite. Most effective and economical miteside available. By mail postpaid, 4-lb. bag \$3.65; 50-lb. bag \$41.30. Not postpaid, 4-lb. bag \$3.20; 50-lb. bag \$38.50.

**ARSENATE OF LEAD**

FOR ALL LEAF-EATING INSECTS. Sticks to the leaf. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water (one level tablespoonful to gallon) for general spraying. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 90c; 4-lb. pkg. \$2.20. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 65c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.75.

**BLACK LEAF 40**

FOR SUCKING INSECTS. Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate. Dilute 1 to 2 teaspoonsful to a gallon of water as directed. By mail postpaid, 1-oz. size 50c; 5-oz. size \$1.25; 1-lb. size \$2.75; 2-lb. size \$4.50; 5-lb. size \$8.10; 10-lb. size \$14.95. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.42; 2 lbs. \$4.15; 5 lbs. \$7.60; 10 lbs. \$14.20; 50-lb. drum \$65.00.

**BLACK LEAF ARESOL INSECT BOMB**

Just press the button and the handy dispenser does the rest. It ejects a cloud of fog which quickly rids the home of insects. Leaves no unpleasant odor and is harmless to humans and pets. Kills flies, mosquitos, ants, roaches, bedbugs, clothes moths, and silver fish. By mail postpaid, 12-oz. can \$1.70. Not postpaid, \$1.49.

**BLUE STONE**

COPPER SULPHATE OR BLUE VITRIOL (Pulverized Snow). For early spraying, for making bordeaux mixture and copper solution. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.45. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE**

FOR BLIGHTS, SCAB, MILDEW, ETC.—Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits and improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and fruit trees, etc. 8 pounds to 50 gallons water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonsful to 1 gallon). By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 70c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.45.

**CHLORDANE 6% DUST**

For control of lawn ants and all other insects. Dust lightly and water well to get material down into the nests. In the garden it kills cutworms, sowbugs, slugs, and snails. Remains effective at least 10 days. By mail postpaid 1-lb. sifter top can 85c; 4-lb. bag \$1.90. Not postpaid 1-lb. size 65c; 4-lb. size \$1.50.

**CHLORDANE 45% SPRAY**

For control of ants, roaches, spiders, flies and mosquitoes; also termites, Japanese beetle grubs, wire worms and hard to kill pests. By mail postpaid, 1-oz. 49c; 5 ozs. \$1.30; 1 pt. \$2.80; 1 qt. \$5.00. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 39c; 5 ozs. \$1.19; 1 pt. \$2.69; 1 qt. \$4.79.

**FRUIT TREE SPRAY OR DUST (Dupont)**

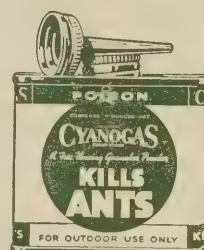
A combined insecticide and fungicide, used for the control of insects and fungus diseases on apples, pears, peaches, plums and ornamentals. An all-purpose dust or spray for fruit trees, also controls chewing insects. Postpaid, 1-lb. size \$1.45; 3-lb. size \$2.90. Not postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.15; 3 lbs. \$2.50.

**6-12 INSECT REPELLENT**

Hours of protection against mosquitoes, chiggers, also repels flies, gnats and fleas. Rub all exposed skin and stockings; if sprayed on clothes, will last for days. Odorless and contains no grease or oil. Postpaid, 2-oz. bottle 55c. Not postpaid, 49c.

**MOLOGEN**

Eliminates moles from lawns; not poisonous to humans and pets. Postpaid, 1/2-lb. size 70c; 1 1/2-lb. size \$1.60; 5-lb. size \$4.50. Not postpaid, 1/2 lb. 50c; 1 1/2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$4.00.

**FUNGICIDES****CYANOGAS**

Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness. A calcium cyanide which liberates hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the moisture in the air.

**CYANOGAS "A" DUST**—Kills field mice, moles, rats, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hoppers, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. Postpaid, 1-lb. can \$1.55; 5-lb. can \$4.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$13.75; 100-lb. drum \$31.00.

**CYANOGAS "G" FUMIGANT**—For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphis, weevil, rats and mice. Postpaid, 5-lb. can \$4.75. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$13.75; 100-lb. drum \$31.00.

**CYANOGAS DUSTERS**—Foot duster. Postpaid \$15.75. Not postpaid, \$15.00.

**CYANOGAS ANT KILLER**

For ants in the garden and lawns. Kills millions. Postpaid, 4-oz. puffer can 65c. Not postpaid, 50c.

**FERMATE (Dupont)**

FOR BLUE MOLD IN TOBACCO SEED BEDS—Also black rot in grapes. Apply Fermate Spray or Dust directly to the young tobacco plants or dust through seed bed cloth, making the first application when leaves are about the size of a dime or when blue mold first appears in the vicinity. Continue applications twice weekly until transplanting time. Postpaid, 8-oz. pkg. \$1.00; 3-lb. pkg. \$2.90. Not postpaid, 8 oz. 75c; 3 lbs. \$2.50.

**FLORAL DUST (Dupont)**

A new protection for flowers, against insects and fungus diseases. Keeps flowers healthy when applied regularly throughout the growing season. Postpaid, 8-oz. Dust Gun \$1.10; 1-lb. sifter top can \$1.45; 3-lb. size \$2.90. Not postpaid, 8 oz. 89c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 3 lbs. \$2.50.

**ACME 5% LINDANE SPRAY**

For fast control of aphis, thrips, plant bugs, caterpillars and most all common beetles and bugs infesting azaleas, roses, other flowers, shrubs, vines, fruits and vegetables. Kills three ways—by contact, with vapors, and as an internal poison. By mail, postpaid, 4 oz. size 90c; 1 pt. size \$2.70. Not postpaid, 4 oz. size 75c; 1 pt. size \$2.40.

**MARLATE—50% TECH-METHOXYCHLOR**

Kills horn flies, stable flies, house flies, mosquitoes, lice. Yet tests show "Marlate" has unusually low toxicity to warm blooded animals. One application stays effective as long as several weeks. One pound treats up to 35 head of cattle. "Marlate" controls many crop insects but is so mild on plants that it doesn't burn even on cucumbers, melons or other sensitive crops. Also for use in barns and other farm buildings. Postpaid, 8-oz. can \$1.00; 4-lb. pkg. \$4.15. Not postpaid, 8 ozs. 75c; 4 lbs. \$3.75.

**MALATHION 50% SPRAY**

A spectacular new development proven for control of flies, mites and many insects attacking flowers, ornamentals, vegetables, fruit trees and plants under glass. Malathion brings many of the advantages of Parathion without requiring extreme precautions. Postpaid, 1-oz. size 55c; 4-oz. size \$1.35; 1-pt. size \$3.25; 1-qt. size \$5.65. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 pt. \$3.00; 1 qt. \$5.25.

**PARA-SCALECIDE**

FOR CONTROLLING PEACH TREE BORERS. It can be applied by spraying or pouring directly to the trunk, circling the tree four to six inches above the ground, allowing it to run down to the ground. Promptly throw several shovelfuls of earth against the base of the tree, lightly mounding to hold down the fumes. Dilute one gallon Para-Scalecide with seven gallons of water. By mail postpaid, 1/2 pt. 95c; 1 qt. \$1.85; 1 gal \$3.95. Not postpaid, 1/2 pt. 75c; 1 qt. \$1.45; 1 gal. \$3.25; 5 gal. drum \$12.50; 15 gal. drum \$28.52.

**FREE—Wood's Spray Chart, telling what to spray and when to spray. Ask for it.—FREE**



## KEM-KUT

An amazing chemical compound which will slow down grass growth in hard-to-get-at places, between stones, and other spots that are difficult to mow. Use Kem-Kut near trees, walks, driveways and other areas where a trim edge is desirable. A one ounce package will treat 500 running feet 6 inches wide. Just mix with water and sprinkle on. Postpaid, 1-oz. pkg. \$1.00; 2½ oz. pkg. \$2.00.

## PARZATE

An excellent control of both early and late blight on tomatoes and potatoes. Controls Anthracnose, downy mildew and leaf spot on cucumbers, cantaloupes and squash. Also controls Blue Mold on tobacco. Postpaid, 3-lb. bag \$2.65. Not postpaid, 3 lbs. \$2.25; 40 lbs. \$28.80.

## PARIS GREEN

FOR LEAF-EATING INSECTS. Mix one pound to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. By mail postpaid, 1/4-lb. pkg. 40c; 1-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 5-lb. pkg. \$4.00. Not postpaid, 1/4-lb. pkg. 30c; 1-lb. pkg. 80c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.50.

## RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY

FOR CHEWING AND SUCKING INSECTS—A pyrethrum spray that is highly recommended for killing insects on vegetables and flower plants and fruit trees. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); ½ pint makes 50 gallons. Postpaid, 1-oz. size 40c; 4-oz. size \$1.10; 1-pt. size \$3.10; 1-qt. size \$5.50. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; quart \$5.00.

## ROSE DUST

DuPont product—A fungicide; stops black spot, rust, mildew and other blights; also protects carnations, chrysanthemums, snapdragons and tulips. Postpaid, 8-oz. Dust Gun \$1.00; 1-lb. sifter top \$1.30. Not postpaid, 8-oz. size 79c; 1-lb. sifter top \$1.00.

## ROtenone DUST — 1%

Kills insects on vegetation, but leaves no poisonous residue. Controls bean beetle, cabbage worm, asparagus, cucumber and flea beetles, potato bug, tomato worm, rose slug, leaf hopper, thrips, red spider, plant lice and other garden pests. Apply 15 to 20 pounds per acre. May be applied either as a dust or spray. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 80c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.70. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 50-lb. bag \$10.00.

## ACME ROTENONE AND COPPER DUST

Contains .75 Rotenone and 7% Basic Copper. A combined insecticide and fungicide recommended for the control of insect and fungicide diseases. For use on flowers, ornamentals and vegetables. Use as soon as plants start to leaf-out and until the end of the growing season. Postpaid, 1-lb. size 80c; 4-lb. bag \$2.00. Not postpaid, 1-lb. size 60c; 4-lb. bag \$1.60; 50-lb. bag \$12.75.

## D-X INSECT SPRAY (Rotenone with Pyrethrin)

A most effective, non-poisonous spray for fruits, flowers, vegetables, ornamentals, shade trees, containing .75% rotenone, 2.0% piperonyl cyclonene, .28% pyrethrins in an active vegetable oil base of great spreading and adherence. Postpaid, 1-oz. size 40c; 4-oz. size \$1.10; ½-pt. size \$2.00; 1-qt. size \$5.90. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; ½ pint \$1.75; 1 quart \$5.50; 1 gal. \$14.50.

## 20% SABADILLA DUST

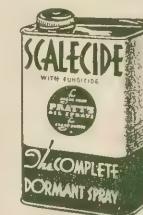
On many insects, such as sucking plant bugs, Sabadilla Dust is superior to pyrethrum or rotenone. It is recommended for the control of Harlequin cabbage bugs and worms (collard bug), squash bugs, chinch bugs, and leafhoppers on potatoes, beans and peanuts. Apply to the infested plant at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre, using power or hand duster. By mail postpaid, 2-lb. size \$1.10; 5-lb. size \$2.65; 25-lb. bag \$9.15. Not postpaid, 2-lb. size 75c; 5-lb. size \$2.25; 25 lb. bag \$7.65.

## SCALECIDE

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE—A high-grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees, shrubs, etc., while in the dormant state. Kills aphids and red mites and destroys the eggs and larvae wintering in inaccessible places on the bark of trees. It spreads rapidly into cracks and crevices and covers rough bark thoroughly. Mix one part scalecide with fifteen parts water. Postpaid 1 pt. 90c; 1 qt. \$1.50; 1 gal. \$3.35. Not postpaid, 1 pt. 75c; 1 qt. \$1.15; 1 gal. \$2.75; 5-gal. drum \$10.75; 15-gal. drum \$24.92; 30-gal. drum \$39.26.

## SULFOCIDe

A highly concentrated liquid sulphur fungicide for summer spraying; use it instead of lime-sulphur for summer spraying. A quart makes 50 gallons. Postpaid, ½ pint 85c; 1 pint \$1.25; 1 quart \$1.75; 1 gallon \$3.60. Not postpaid, ½ pint 75c; 1 pint \$1.00; 1 quart \$1.45; 1 gal. \$3.00; 5 gals \$11.50; 15 gals. \$27.75; 30 gals. \$47.50.



## SPRAY SPREADER

It spreads the spray; makes it stick to the leaf. Use 2 lbs. to 100 gallons of spray. Postpaid 2-lb. bag \$1.25. Not postpaid 2-lb. bag 90c.

## LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION (Liquid)

Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing. For fall and spring spraying, use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, 1/2 gallon to 50 gallons of water. Postpaid 1-qt. can \$1.20; 1-gal. can \$2.00. Not postpaid 1 qt. 75c; 1 gal. \$1.25; 55-gal. drum \$20.30.

## DRY LIME-SULPHUR

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE—The most generally used and very effective for San Jose Scale.

Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. size 80c; 5-lb. size \$3.20; 12½-lb. bag \$4.00. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 67c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 12½ lbs. \$3.15; 100-lb drum, \$25.00.

## WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR

Wets quickly, stays long in suspension and may be used in combination with lead arsenate, Black Leaf 40, rotenone, pyrethrum and oil sprays. Postpaid 2-lb. sifter top can 95c. Not postpaid 2-lb. size 60c; 50-lb. bag \$7.75.

## DUSTING SULPHUR—325 MESH

Apply it for red spider, brown rot, scab, mildew, leaf-spot, rust and other fungus diseases. Use it on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding. Dusting peanuts with sulphur increased the yield 35% at the Holland, Va., experiment station. Postpaid, 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.15. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$6.30.

## SNAROL—FOR CUTWORMS

For cutworms, sowbugs, grasshoppers, slugs, snails, earwigs, etc. A ready-prepared meal to broadcast under vegetation; the pests eat it and are quickly destroyed. Postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 55c; 2½-lb. pkg. \$1.05; 6-lb. pkg. \$2.00. Not postpaid, 1-lb. 35c; 2½ lbs. 75c; 6 lbs. \$1.50.

## TOBACCO DUST (Gold Leaf)

Contains not less than 1% nicotine. Postpaid, 2-lb. size 65c; 10-lb. size \$1.80. Not postpaid, 2 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. bag \$5.80.

## TOMATO DUST

Contains copper in fungicidal form. Controls early and late blight, worms and fruit worms, flea beetles and chewing insects. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. sifter top can 85c; 4-lb. size \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1-lb. size 60c; 4-lb. size \$1.50; 50-lb. bag \$12.50.

## TRIOGEN

Destroys leaf-eating insects like rose slugs, caterpillars, webworm, red spider, plant lice, aster beetles, etc.; controls mildew, black spot, canker and rust on roses and other plants; yellows, and fungus diseases on many flowering plants.

By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Economy kit; makes 8 quarts	\$1.80
A—Small kit; makes 16 quarts	2.70
B—Medium kit; makes 64 quarts	6.55
C—Large kit; makes 32 gallons	9.75

## TRIOGEN DUST

The same as triogen but in dust form. Postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. \$1.40; 5-lb. pkg. \$5.50. Not postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.19; 5 lbs. \$5.00.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN DUST

DuPont Vegetable Garden Dust is highly effective against many insects and diseases affecting vegetables, and is not injurious to common garden plants, including cucurbits. It is unusually effective in the control of both early and late blights of tomatoes and potatoes. Postpaid 8-oz. Dust Gun \$1.25; 1-lb. sifter top \$1.45; 3-lb. bag \$2.95. Not postpaid 8-oz. size 89c; 1-lb. size \$1.15; 3-lb. bag \$2.50.

## VOLCK OIL SPRAY

For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spiders, rust, mites and similar insects. May be used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety; a suitable spray for all plants, flowers, vegetables, berries and shrubs. Postpaid, 4-oz. size 45c; 1-pt. size 90c; 1-qt. size \$1.55; 1-gal. size \$3.75. Not postpaid, 4 ozs. 35c; 1 pint 70c; 1 quart \$1.25; 1 gallon \$3.00; 5 gallons \$9.95.

## FLORIDA VOLCK—PASTE EMULSION

Especially prepared for use on Azaleas and Camellias. Controls Mealy Bugs, Lace Bugs, Mites, Red Spider, White Flies and scale insects. Acts as an insecticide and spray carrier. Postpaid, 1 pint 90c; 1 quart \$1.55; 1 gallon \$3.60. Not postpaid, 1 pint 75c; 1 quart \$1.25; 1 gallon \$2.85; 5 gallons \$9.50.

# SEED TREATMENTS

## ARASAN

FOR PEANUTS, CORN, SOYBEANS, GRASSES AND VEGETABLE SEEDS—Seeds treated with Arasan are protected against rotting and produce healthier and more vigorous plants, and protects seeds from birds and rodents. Treatment of peanuts increased the stand more than a third; vegetable seeds germinate more promptly and make stronger plants. It also allows earlier planting. 2 ounces treat 100 lbs. shelled peanuts, beans, corn and peas; 4 ounces to 100 lbs. vegetable seeds. By mail postpaid, 3/4-oz. pkg. 35c; 8-oz. size \$1.20; 2-lb. size \$3.55; 10 lbs. \$12.25. Not postpaid, 3/4 oz. 25c; 8 oz. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$3.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50.



## CERESAN-M

FOR OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND COTTON—Used for all purposes for which 2% Ceresan and new improved Ceresan have been used. When properly used greatly reduces the hazard of skin irritation and it is odorless. Effective in controlling smut and stripe of barley, oat smuts bunt or stinking smut of wheat, 1 lb. will treat 32 bushels. Postpaid, 14-oz. size \$1.50; 3-lb. can \$3.95. Not postpaid, 14-oz. size \$1.25; 3-lb. can \$3.55; 40-lb. pail \$35.85; 100-lb. drum \$85.00.

## SEMESAN BEL

FOR POTATOES—Protects potatoes against both seedborne and soil-borne diseases; produces a better stand of healthier plants; increases the yield of potatoes that mature earlier, are of better quality and cleaner potatoes that will keep longer. Use it for both sweet and white or Irish potatoes. One pound makes ten quarts of dip that is effective to the last drop. 1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels. Postpaid, 2-oz. size 55c; 1-lb. size \$2.60; 4-lb. size \$7.95. Not postpaid, 2-oz. size 50c; 1-lb. size \$2.30; 4-lb. size \$7.50; 40-lb. pail \$70.35.

## SEMESAN

Quickeners and increases the germination in seeds; produces stronger and more vigorous plants, arrests or destroys most of the fungus and bacterial diseases carried on the surface of seeds, wildfire in tobacco; 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of grain; 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco and vegetable seeds. Postpaid, 4-oz. size \$1.15; 12-oz. size \$3.15. Not postpaid, 4-oz. size \$1.00; 12-oz. size \$2.85; 25-lb. pail \$72.65.

# WEED KILLERS

## AMMATE WEED KILLER

KILLS POISON IVY. Exterminates weeds in walks, driveways, tennis courts, etc. Deadly to vegetarian but harmless to humans, animals and birds. Entirely free from fire and explosion hazards, and exerts only temporary soil sterilization. 1 lb. to a gallon of water kills poison ivy; 1 to 3 lbs. to a gallon kills deep rooted perennials and is enough for 100 square feet of heavy growth. Postpaid, 2-lb. size \$1.50; 6-lb. size \$3.50. Not postpaid, 2-lb. size \$1.15; 6-lb. size \$2.95; 50-lb. drum \$12.75; 75-lb. bag \$20.00.

## WEEDONE—NEW IMPROVED 2-4-D AND 2, 4, 5-T

### WEED KILLER

Contains the powerful 2, 4, 5-T and 2, 4-D, the two most effective chemicals for killing lawn weeds, poison ivy, poison oak, honeysuckle, wild blackberries, wild raspberries and over 90 other weeds and woody plants WITHOUT KILLING THE GRASS. Non-poisonous to animals or humans. Kills a greater variety of lawn weeds and woody plants than any products containing only one of these chemicals. Does not give off vapors that cause injury to flowers or ornamentals. Postpaid, 8-oz. can \$1.25; 1-quart can \$3.15; 1-gallon can \$7.70. Not postpaid, 8-oz. can \$1.00; 1-quart can \$2.75; 1-gallon can \$6.95; 5-gallon can \$25.00.

## WEEDONE—BRUSH KILLER 32

2, 4, 5-T PLUS 2, 4-D. Contains butoxy ethanol ester formulation. It will emulsify with water or mix with Diesel oil, kerosene or water-oil mixture. Will kill all woody plants and weeds on roadsides and fence rows. Postpaid, 1-quart can, \$4.40; 1-gallon can \$9.50. Not postpaid, 1-quart can \$3.95; 1-gallon can \$8.70, 5-gallon can \$41.25.

## WEEDONE CRAB GRASS KILLER

Kills Crab Grass and Chickweed without killing the grass. Non-poisonous to humans or animals. One application will kill crab grass and chick weed under proper conditions without killing clover, bluegrass, fescue or other deep-rooted perennial grasses. 6 1/2 ozs. in 7 gallons of water treats approximately 1,000 square feet. Postpaid, 6 1/2-oz. can \$1.50; 26-oz. can \$4.05; 6-lb. can \$10.25. Not postpaid 6 1/2-oz. can \$1.25; 26-oz. can \$3.75; 6-lb. can \$9.70.

## SODIUM TCA 90% WEED KILLER

For control of Johnson, Bermuda and Quack Grasses. This means root kill as well as top kill. Can be applied as a spray or dry treatment. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. can \$6.15. Not postpaid, 10-lb. can \$5.40; 50-lb. drum \$23.50; 100-lb. drum \$46.00.

## CRAG HERBICIDE-1

Especially recommended for strawberries. As soon as you spray or sprinkle the solution on the ground it becomes a chemical that kills germinating seeds and seedlings that are starting to sprout in the upper soil layer. For this reason, it will not kill established weeds and should be used on newly cultivated soil. It will not injure plants with deep root systems. Postpaid, 4-oz. can \$1.75; 2-lb. bag \$4.00. Not postpaid, 4 ozs. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$3.70.

## Stanley's CROW REPELLENT

### CROW REPELLENT

It protects your corn plantings by keeping off crows, larks, black-birds and other corn-pulling birds, as well as moles, woodchucks, squirrels, etc. Does not clog the planter; protects the corn from rotting. Not poisonous and will not injure the seed. By mail postpaid, 1/2 pint (enough for one bushel corn) 80c; pint \$1.25; quart \$2.15. Not postpaid, 1/2 pint 60c; pint \$1.00; quart \$1.75.



### 25% DDT SPRAY

You can greatly increase the kill of orchard pests by adding Pratt's 25% soluble DDT—Especially effective in controlling codling moth. Apply at the peak of the hatch and repeat in 10 days. Kills caterpillars, thrips, leaf roller, potato beetle, flea beetle, Japanese beetle and oriental peach moth. Pratt's 25% DDT dilutes with 4 parts of water for spraying barns, dairies, kennels, making a powerful and long lasting 5% residual fly spray. Postpaid, 1/2 pint \$1.00; quart \$2.35; 1 gallon \$6.30. Not postpaid, 1/2 pint 85c; 1 quart \$2.00; 1 gallon \$5.60; 5 gallons \$21.50.

### 50% DDT DUST—WETTABLE

A dry wettable 50% DDT powder that mixes readily. 2 lbs. of Pratt's 50% DDT in 100 gallons of water is generally used to control codling moth, Japanese beetles, Oriental peach moth and other insects. Postpaid, 1-lb. size \$1.10; 4-lb. bag \$2.60. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 80c; 4 lbs. \$2.15.

### RAIM'S TREE WOUND DRESSING

Prevents decay and assists in healing cuts and injured bark area without injury to the Cambium, on all varieties of trees and shrubs. Postpaid, quart can \$1.50; gallon \$4.20. Not postpaid, quart \$1.20; gallon \$3.50; 5 gals. \$15.00.

### GRAFTING WAX

It is used for grafting, budding, painting cuts and bruises of all trees. Postpaid, 1/2-lb. pkg. 70c; 1-lb. pkg. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 1/2-lb. pkg. 50c; 1-lb. pkg. 80c.

### WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Pentachlorophenol is becoming increasingly important to the farmer as a chemical preservative of wooden fence posts, and farm buildings, against rot, decay and destruction due to wood-eating insects. One gallon added to ten gallons of light fuel oil or kerosene solvent makes eleven gallons of a 5% solution, ready to use. Postpaid, 1-gal can \$3.95. Not postpaid, 1-gal. can \$3.20; 5-gal. drum \$15.00; 54-gal. drum \$145.80.

# PLANT FOODS and HARMONES

## PLANTABBS ODORLESS PLANT FOOD TABLETS

Contains Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> and analyzes 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphoric acid and 20% potash, just the proper plant food to encourage a vigorous healthy growth. A complete plant food in odorless, ready-to-use tablet form. Postpaid, 30 tablets 30c; 75 tablets 65c; 200 tablets \$1.20; 1,000 tablets \$3.75. Not postpaid, 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50.

## FRUITONE

Prevents dropping of apples, pears, peaches and cherries. Recommended to increase the crops of beans, peas, tomatoes and other crops. Mix 1/2 lb. Fruitone with each 100 gallons of water. Postpaid, trial pkg. 30c; 2-oz. size \$1.05; 12-oz. size \$5.25. Not postpaid, trial pkg. 25c; 2-oz. size \$1.00; 12-oz. size \$5.00.

## ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Making CUTTINGS EASY TO ROOT. Dip cuttings in Rootone before planting to give faster and better rooting. Stimulates root growth on cuttings; quickens germination of seed and bulbs; reduces damping-off and wards off fungus attack. Postpaid, 1/4-oz. pkg. (treats 400 cuttings) 30c; 2-oz. size \$1.05; 1-lb. size \$5.25. Not postpaid, 1/4-oz. pkg. 25c; 2-oz. size \$1.00; 1-lb. size \$5.00.

## TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. A water soluble powder containing Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> to repair root growth when seedlings, flowering plants, shrubs or trees are moved or transplanted; also beneficial to established plants and shrubs; multiplies roots and makes stronger plants. Sickly plants take on new life when watered with Transplantone every ten days. 1/2 oz. makes 50 gallons. Postpaid, 3-oz. size \$1.00; 1-lb. size \$4.00.

### HYPONEX

With HYPONEX and water, plants grow luxuriantly, flower abundantly and develop sturdy growth, regardless of the poorness or sterility of the soil. With HYPONEX is ideal for hydroponics. Postpaid, 3-oz. pkg. 30c; 7-oz. size 65c; 1-lb. can \$1.25; 10-lb. can \$8.50. Not postpaid, 3-oz. pkg. 25c; 7-oz. size 50c; 1-lb. can \$1.00; 10-lb. can \$8.00.

# Pyrenone\*

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## GRAIN PROTECTANT



Wicked Willie Weevil

### PYRENONE GRAIN PROTECTANT

For the prevention and control of insect infestation of Southern corn in storage; also other types of grains and seeds. Postpaid 10-lb. bag \$3.60; 25-lb. bag \$8.25; 50-lb. bag \$15.25. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. \$2.90; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.50.

### PYRENONE WHEAT PROTECTANT

For Wheat only. Grains treated with Pyrenone can be used for the preparation of flour and other cereal products without resorting to other than normal production procedures, and can be fed directly to livestock or used in the preparation of animal feeds without hazard. Put up in 50-lb. bags only. Postpaid, 50-lb. bag \$17.75. Not postpaid, 50 lbs. \$15.00.

Write for Pamphlets describing PYRENONE PROTECTANTS



**Krilium\***  
SOIL CONDITIONER  
Special MERLOAM Formulation

### KRILIUM SOIL CONDITIONER

NOW—in your vegetable gardens, flower beds, house plants and around shrubs—KRILIUM will turn hard clay into loose loam-like soil at once. And KRILIUM will help you make new lawns on raw-graded clay, too!

Five pounds of KRILIUM will treat up to 400 square feet for surface protection, more than 100 square feet 3 inches deep, and more than 50 square feet 6 inches deep. Exact area of coverage depends on soil type. Full information on how to apply KRILIUM in directions for use on package.

Write for Pamphlets Describing KRILIUM

Postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 35c; 1-lb. can \$1.70; 5-lb. can \$5.50

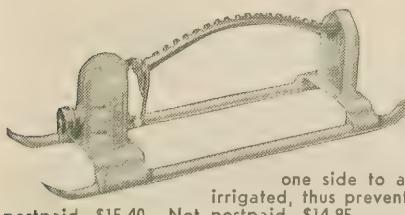
Not Postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 29c; 1-lb. can \$1.39; 5-lb. can \$4.95

### FOLIUM — BALANCED PLANT FOOD

A concentrated water soluble plant food. Safe for use as directed on foliage of plants with minimum leaf burn and rapid absorption by plants. Dissolves to give clear solution with no sediment for clogging sprayers. Postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 35c; 1-lb. can \$1.50; 5-lb. can \$5.00. Not postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 25c; 1-lb. can \$1.25; 5-lb. can \$4.50.

### TERRA-LITE (Vermiculite Plant Aid)

Aids in creating a dependable reservoir of plant root moisture; air-conditions the ground; fluffs stiff soil to prevent cooking, packing and hardening; tends to reduce need for watering and cultivation; provides a satisfactory medium for cuttings, seedlings and transplantings. Ideal for storing bulbs, particularly dahlias and for vegetable winter storage. Postpaid, 4-quart pkg. 60c; 1/2-bus. bag \$1.25. Not postpaid, 4-quart pkg. 40c; 1/2 bus. bag 85c; 2-bus. bag \$1.75; 3 bus. bag \$2.25.

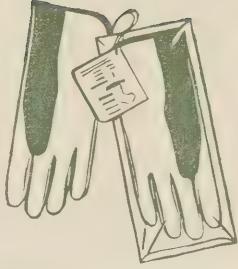


### AVON LAWN AND GARDEN SPRINKLER

An oscillating sprinkler which is highly recommended by landscapers and nurserymen throughout the country. Its unique principle of operating back and forth enables one side to absorb while the other side is being irrigated, thus preventing wash or pools of water. By mail postpaid, \$15.40. Not postpaid, \$14.95.

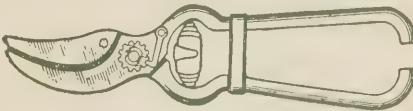
### GREEN THUMB GARDEN GLOVE

Actual Green Thumbs on smartly styled gloves of chamois-colored fabric. Vinylimpregnated to repel all dirt and will wear several times longer than good canvass gloves, washable, practical, economical for gardening, dusting, painting, etc. Three sizes: Small-Medium-Large. By mail postpaid, 95c. Not postpaid, 89c.



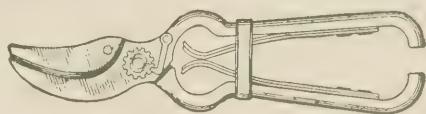
### No. 107 PRUNING SHEARS

A first class quality shear with high grade drop forged steel blade fully hardened and tempered. Cutting parts perfectly ground and fitted. 9 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$2.40. Not postpaid, \$2.20.



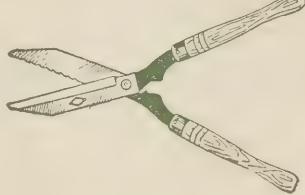
### No. 127 PRUNING SHEARS

A first quality shear with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail postpaid, \$3.10. Not postpaid, \$2.85.



### HEDGE SHEARS

Made of the finest grade tool steel; 8-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. One blade has a saw edge; handles of hardwood. By mail postpaid, \$3.40. Not postpaid, \$2.90.



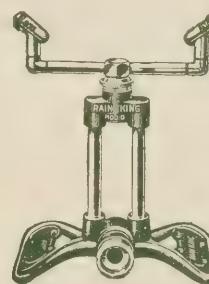
### POINT CUT PRUNER

Cuts close and clean without the slightest injury to the bark, cuts that heal quickly. Both blades have sharp cutting edges. Has slide shift power slot for tough, heavy branches that gives 50 to 100 per cent increase in cutting power. By mail postpaid, \$9.25. Not postpaid, \$8.75.



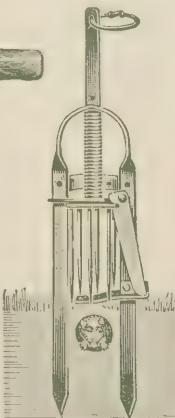
### RAIN KING LAWN SPRINKLER

Each nozzle a complete sprinkler with full range of direction, distance and volume. Nothing to get out of order. Built for hard work and built to last. Bearings are hardened and machined to precision standards. Instantly set for either stationary or whirling spray, coarse or fine, fast or slow, to cover large or small circles. By mail postpaid, \$6.85. Not postpaid, \$6.50.



### ASPARAGUS KNIFE

By mail postpaid, 70c each. Not postpaid, 50c each.



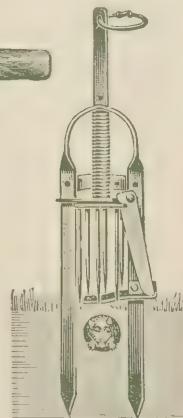
### MOLE TRAP

Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not postpaid, \$1.90.



### GARD-N-GUN No. 2

Attach to the garden hose. No pumping, no tank to carry. Sprays Insecticides, Fungicides and Weed Killers. Dispenses powdered or liquid materials. Fine spray saturates leaf surfaces quickly. New simplified water control valve proportions the proper amount of solution in every drop of spray. Will function properly at all normal water pressures. By mail postpaid, \$3.30. Not postpaid, \$2.95.





# PLANET JR.



# GARDEN TOOLS

## PLANET JR. LAWN GRASS EDGER

Makes it easy to keep your walkstrimmed and neat whether they

are straight or curved or whether cement or brick. The sharp tempered edging disc is made of high grade steel and will last for years. By mail postpaid, \$3.35. Not postpaid, \$2.95.



## No. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

The most popular of all wheel hoes because it is light and easy to handle. It is inexpensive and yet is a complete gardening outfit, which consists of one pair 6-inch hoes, 3 steel cultivator teeth, 1 large garden plow. By mail postpaid, \$16.45. Not postpaid, \$14.95.



## No. 19 GARDEN PLOW

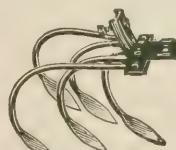
Especially designed for home garden and vacant lot farming where a strong all-purpose tool is needed. But it is light enough and handles easily enough for a woman or child to use. Equipment consists of 1 2-inch cultivator tooth, 1 10-inch sweep, 1 plow, 1 No. 3 wrench. By mail postpaid, \$11.00. Not postpaid, \$9.75.



## EXTRA PARTS FOR PLANET JR. TOOLS



S-24 S-25 S-26



7563X



S-42 and S-43



S-94



1395

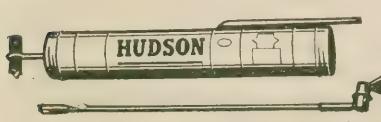


5371X



4402X

No. S-24 Rake—3-tooth	Postpaid \$1.00; Not Postpaid 80c
No. S-25 Rake—5-tooth	Postpaid \$1.60; Not Postpaid \$1.25
No. S-26 Rake—7-tooth	Postpaid \$1.85; Not Postpaid \$1.50
No. 7563X Cultivator	Postpaid \$2.65; Not Postpaid \$2.30
No. S-42 and S-43—Pair	Postpaid \$2.60; Not Postpaid \$2.25
No. S-94 Cultivator	Postpaid \$1.65; Not Postpaid \$1.30
No. 1395 Cultivator-Teeth, Each	Postpaid 70c; Not Postpaid 55c
No. 5371X Turn Plow	Postpaid \$2.20; Not Postpaid \$1.80
No. 4402X Hoes—Pair	Postpaid \$2.35; Not Postpaid \$1.90



Used effectively in gardens, yards, homes, farms, small fields, hotels, restaurants, institutions. . . . Extra large opening provides easy filling with over a quart of powder. Easy, short strokes on the pump discharge dust. Easy to reach high or low places. Swivel nozzle. Self-lubricated, extra-large plunger provides a powerful air blast. Postpaid, \$3.00. Not Postpaid, \$2.55.

## No. 766 ADMIRAL DUSTER

Used effectively in gardens, yards, homes, farms, small fields, hotels, restaurants, institutions. . . . Extra large opening provides easy filling with over a quart of powder. Easy, short strokes on the pump discharge dust. Easy to reach high or low places. Swivel nozzle. Self-lubricated, extra-large plunger provides a powerful air blast. Postpaid, \$3.00. Not Postpaid, \$2.55.

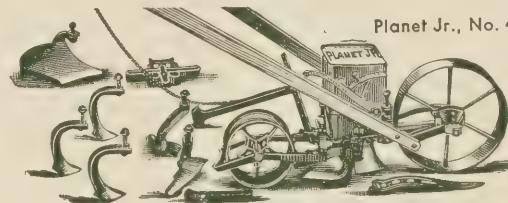
## No. 119 HIGH WHEEL GARDEN PLOW AND CULTIVATOR

For those who prefer a high wheeled cultivator we recommend the Planet Jr. No. 119. They have a 24-inch steel wheel with heavy steel spokes. They are rigid and will stand up under constant use. Equipment consists of one 1 1/4-inch and one 4-inch cultivating tooth, one plow, one reversible scuffle blade, one No. 3 wrench. By mail postpaid, \$10.20. Not postpaid, \$8.95.



## No. 4 DRILL AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE

—Opens the rows, plants the seeds either in continuous rows, or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds to the proper depth, firms the soil over the seeds and marks the next row all at one operation. The seed flow can be instantly opened and shut off and automatically shuts off when turning at the end of a row. Changes from hill dropper to continuous row seeder in a moment. The opening plow and coverers are adjustable for depth and the handles to suit the height of the operator. The seed hopper holds 2 1/2 quarts. By mail postpaid, \$47.95. Not postpaid, \$34.95.



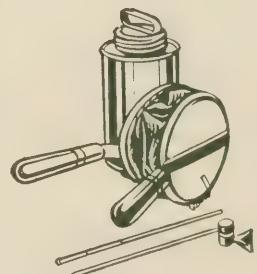
## No. 4D DRILL

Exactly like No. 4, but has no cultivating attachments. By mail postpaid, \$30.45. Not postpaid, \$27.95.

## DUSTERS

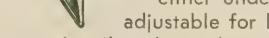
### No. 82 DUS-QUIK DUSTER

Here is the duster that exactly meets the needs of home gardeners, farmers, small nursery and greenhouse men—small truck farmers—small cotton and tobacco farmers. It is light, easy to handle, extremely simple, holds two pounds of average density dust and applies it just as the user wishes. Short, quick strokes produce puffs of dust for spot dusting. It's the ideal duster for most any dusting job. Postpaid, \$9.40. Not postpaid, \$8.95.



### No. 200. CRANK DUSTER

The ideal duster for large areas of vegetables, tobacco, cotton and fruit trees. It develops powerful air blast, delivering enough air at the nozzle to prevent clogging and breaks the powder into a fine floating dust. It can be adjusted to feed exactly the amount of insecticide required. Will handle any powder, light or heavy. Dusts either in front or behind the operator, either under or above the foliage. The discharge tubes are adjustable for low growing and tall plants. The gears are steel, run in oil and are dustproof; the bearings are bronze. The indicator can be quickly and accurately adjusted for either large or small quantities of insecticide. The tubes are long enough to reach into fairly large trees. By mail postpaid, \$27.00. Not postpaid, \$26.00.



# SPRAYERS

## No. 9. FAVORITE SPRAYER

The world's finest small home and garden compression sprayer; it's light; so easy to use; so simply filled and closed; even the youngsters can handle it with ease. Tank 1 3/4 gals. Hose 5 ft. long; 18 in. brass extension rod with adjustable nozzle. By mail postpaid, \$10.95. Not postpaid, \$10.35.

## No. 310-B PERFECTION SPRAYER

Simplest, safest, easiest to use sprayer ever built suited to all spraying jobs. Has 4-gallon galvanized tank, extra wide carrying strap with adjustable pad. New portable spray nozzle with 24-in. brass extension rod. Big opening in head permits rapid filling, emptying and cleaning. By mail postpaid, \$14.75. Not postpaid, \$14.00.

## No. 291-B BOOSTER SPRAYER

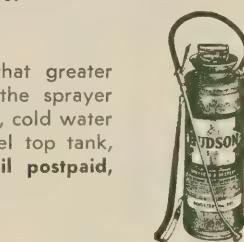
For those who prefer a sprayer of somewhat greater capacity and a long pump, the booster is the sprayer we recommend. Sprays insecticide, whitewash, cold water paints, etc. Has 3 1/2 gallon, galvanized funnel top tank, 18-inch curved brass extension rod. By mail postpaid, \$8.65. Not postpaid, \$8.00.

## No. 220-B BUGWISER SPRAYER

An economical, efficient sprayer for all small home and garden spraying. 2 1/2 gallon capacity, seam welded tank with funnel top and comfortable carrying strap. By mail postpaid, \$8.00. Not postpaid, \$7.36.

## No. 3603-A SUNSHINE WHEELBARROW SPRAYER

An efficient portable spraying outfit, designed for shrubbery, garden truck, vineyard, orchards, greenhouses, and for spraying all insecticides and disinfectants used in dairy barns, poultry houses, and farm buildings. Equipped with 17 1/2-gallon galvanized steel tank. \$36.80 each. Cannot be mailed.



## No. 347-E DU-MORE KNAPSACK SPRAYER

An unusually efficient sprayer for use in market gardens, vineyards, greenhouses, public health and sanitation programs. Has 4-gallon tank with adjustable shoulder straps and pads; 60-in. chemical-proof spray hose with 2-ft. brass extension rod and automatic shut-off nozzle. By mail postpaid, \$38.15. Not postpaid, \$36.80.



## No. 403 MISTY NO-DRIP SPRAYER

A quart-size sprayer. Handles any sprayable solution, a favorite for use in homes, office buildings, etc. Has patented drip cup with vent; prevents overflow or dripping. By mail postpaid, \$1.00. Not postpaid, 75c.



## No. 4475 ADJUSTABLE FOG NOZZLE

May be used with any compression pumps such as knapsack, bucket, barrel, wheelbarrow or power outfits. Provides the proper angle of discharge for reaching undersides of leaves, plants, etc. By mail postpaid, \$1.85. Not postpaid, \$1.75.



## No. 4175 TWO-FT. BRASS EXTENSION ROD

Two-foot Brass Extension Rod. By mail postpaid, \$1.25. Not postpaid, \$1.00.

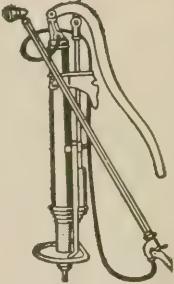
## KEN-SPRAYALL BUCKET SPRAY PUMP

The all-purpose double action continuous sprayer so easy to operate that even a child can use it. No tank to clean, no tank to leak. Rotate nozzle cap to vary spray from fog-mist to full stream. By mail postpaid, \$9.50. Not postpaid, \$8.95.



## No. 4-B KING BARREL SPRAY PUMP

A heavy duty unit maintains working pressure of 200 lbs. successfully. Handles heaviest spray solutions. Positive agitation, clog-proof, steel dasher cleans intake screen at each stroke. Equipped with 10 ft. 3/8" hose and 3-ft. extension rod. Can be mounted in a fifty-gallon or similar barrel. By mail postpaid, \$27.80. Not postpaid, \$26.40.

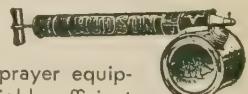


## No. 575 BRASS CONTINUOUS SPRAYER

The highest quality deluxe sprayer. Resists all caustic solutions and will outwear lower priced sprayers. Pump, barrel and tank are of heavy one-piece deep-drawn copper. By mail postpaid, \$6.00. Not postpaid, \$5.65.

## No. 433 MERCURY CONTINUOUS SPRAYER

A popular all-purpose quart-size continuous sprayer equipped with the new two-way spray nozzle. Highly efficient for pest control jobs in home and garden. By mail postpaid, \$1.85. Not postpaid, \$1.60.



## SUPER-FOG NEBULIZER SPRAYER

A 4-jet feature provides greater spray output of finer and more uniform particles with less effort than ever before. One of the best sprayers ever offered to the public.

No. 333—Pint size, postpaid, 95c. Not postpaid, 75c.

No. 444—Quart size, postpaid, \$1.25. Not postpaid, 99c.

No. 409—2-Quart size, postpaid, \$2.30. Not postpaid, \$1.89.

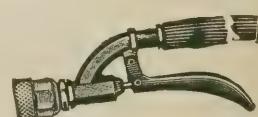
## REPAIR PARTS FOR SPRAYERS

No. 1 — Nozzle end complete. Straight or angle, 85c. No. 2—Cap Ring, 25c. No. 3—Disc, 10c. No. 4—Rubber gasket, 10c. No. 5—Whirling disc, 10c. No. 6—Screen, 10c.



## SHUT-OFF NOZZLE COMPLETE

Shutoff complete with extension rod and 2 feet of hose. \$3.75 postpaid. Shutoff Nozzle without extension and hose. \$2.30 postpaid.



## SPRAY HOSE

3/8 inch (diameter of hole), 22c per foot; 1/2 inch 28c per foot. Postage 5c per foot extra.

## Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any post office in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R.F.D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.  
 "By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage. See Crop Special about post-paid prices of field seeds.  
 "Not postpaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

## Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS	LOCAL	1st and 2nd Zones, Up to 150 Miles	3rd Zone, 150 to 300 Miles	4th Zone, 300 Miles	5th Zone, 600 Miles	6th Zone, 1,000 Miles	7th Zone, 1,400 Miles	8th Zone, 1,800 Miles	Over 1,800 Miles
1	\$0.18	\$0.23	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.28	\$0.30	\$0.32	
2	.20	.27	.29	.31	.36	.40	.46	.51	
3	.21	.31	.34	.38	.45	.52	.61	.69	
4	.23	.35	.39	.45	.54	.64	.76	.87	
5	.24	.39	.44	.52	.63	.76	.91	1.05	
6	.26	.43	.49	.59	.73	.88	1.06	1.23	
7	.27	.47	.54	.66	.82	1.00	1.22	1.41	
8	.29	.51	.60	.73	.91	1.12	1.37	1.59	
9	.30	.55	.65	.80	1.00	1.24	1.52	1.77	
10	.32	.59	.70	.87	1.10	1.36	1.67	1.95	
11	.33	.63	.75	.93	1.19	1.48	1.82	2.13	
12	.34	.67	.80	1.00	1.28	1.60	1.98	2.31	
13	.36	.71	.85	1.07	1.37	1.72	2.13	2.49	
14	.37	.75	.90	1.14	1.47	1.84	2.28	2.67	
15	.39	.79	.96	1.21	1.56	1.96	2.43	2.85	
16	.40	.83	1.01	1.28	1.65	2.08	2.58	3.03	
17	.42	.87	1.06	1.35	1.74	2.20	2.74	3.21	
18	.43	.91	1.11	1.42	1.84	2.32	2.89	3.39	
19	.45	.95	1.16	1.49	1.93	2.44	3.04	3.57	
20	.46	.99	1.21	1.56	2.02	2.56	3.19	3.75	
21	.47	1.02	1.26	1.62	2.11	2.67	3.34	3.93	
22	.49	1.06	1.32	1.69	2.21	2.79	3.50	4.12	
23	.50	1.10	1.37	1.76	2.30	2.91	3.65	4.30	
24	.52	1.14	1.42	1.83	2.39	3.03	3.80	4.48	
25	.53	1.18	1.47	1.90	2.48	3.15	3.95	4.66	
26	.55	1.22	1.52	1.97	2.58	3.27	4.10	4.84	
27	.56	1.26	1.57	2.04	2.67	3.39	4.26	5.02	
28	.58	1.30	1.63	2.11	2.76	3.51	4.41	5.20	
29	.59	1.34	1.68	2.18	2.85	3.63	4.56	5.38	
30	.61	1.38	1.73	2.25	2.95	3.75	4.71	5.56	
31	.62	1.42	1.78	2.31	3.04	3.87	4.86	5.74	
32	.63	1.46	1.83	2.38	3.13	3.99	5.02	5.92	
33	.65	1.50	1.88	2.45	3.22	4.11	5.17	6.10	
34	.66	1.54	1.93	2.52	3.32	4.23	5.32	6.28	
35	.68	1.58	1.99	2.59	3.41	4.35	5.47	6.46	
36	.69	1.62	2.04	2.66	3.50	4.47	5.62	6.64	
37	.71	1.66	2.09	2.73	3.59	4.59	5.78	6.82	
38	.72	1.70	2.14	2.80	3.69	4.71	5.93	7.00	
39	.74	1.74	2.19	2.87	3.78	4.83	6.08	7.18	
40	.75	1.78	2.24	2.94	3.87	4.95	6.23	7.36	
41	.76	1.81	2.29	3.00	3.96	5.06	6.38	7.54	
42	.78	1.85	2.35	3.07	4.06	5.18	6.54	7.73	
43	.79	1.89	2.40	3.14	4.15	5.30	6.69	7.91	
44	.81	1.93	2.45	3.21	4.24	5.42	6.84	8.09	
45	.82	1.97	2.50	3.28	4.33	5.54	6.99	8.27	
46	.84	2.01	2.55	3.35	4.43	5.66	7.14	8.45	
47	.85	2.05	2.60	3.42	4.52	5.78	7.30	8.63	
48	.87	2.09	2.66	3.49	4.61	5.90	7.45	8.81	
49	.88	2.13	2.71	3.56	4.70	6.02	7.60	8.99	
50	.90	2.17	2.76	3.63	4.80	6.14	7.75	9.17	
51	.91	2.21	2.81	3.69	4.89	6.26	7.90	9.35	
52	.92	2.25	2.86	3.76	4.98	6.38	8.06	9.53	
53	.94	2.29	2.91	3.83	5.07	6.50	8.21	9.71	
54	.95	2.33	2.96	3.90	5.17	6.62	8.36	9.89	
55	.97	2.37	3.02	3.97	5.26	6.74	8.51	10.07	
56	.98	2.41	3.07	4.04	5.35	6.86	8.66	10.25	
57	1.00	2.45	3.12	4.11	5.44	6.98	8.82	10.43	
58	1.01	2.49	3.17	4.18	5.54	7.10	8.97	10.61	
59	1.03	2.53	3.22	4.25	5.63	7.22	9.12	10.79	
60	1.04	2.57	3.27	4.32	5.72	7.34	9.27	10.97	
61	1.05	2.60	3.32	4.38	5.81	7.45	9.42	11.15	
62	1.07	2.64	3.38	4.45	5.91	7.57	9.58	11.34	
63	1.08	2.68	3.43	4.52	6.00	7.69	9.73	11.52	
64	1.10	2.72	3.48	4.59	6.09	7.81	9.88	11.70	
65	1.11	2.76	3.53	4.66	6.18	7.93	10.03	11.88	
66	1.13	2.80	3.58	4.73	6.28	8.05	10.18	12.06	
67	1.14	2.84	3.63	4.80	6.37	8.17	10.34	12.24	
68	1.16	2.88	3.69	4.87	6.46	8.29	10.49	12.42	
69	1.17	2.92	3.74	4.94	6.55	8.41	10.64	12.60	
70	1.19	2.96	3.79	5.01	6.65	8.53	10.79	12.78	

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SEE CIRCULAR  
IN FRONT OF CATALOG

# WOOD'S GRASS SEEDS FOR LOVELY LAWNS

1 LB. SOWS 200 SQ. FT. (10 X 20) OF NEW LAWN; OR RESEEDS 400 SQ. FT. (20 X 20). 100 LBS. SOWS AN ACRE.

## HOW TO GROW A LAWN

Sow grass in early spring or fall so it can develop deep roots in mild weather to stand summer heat, drought and weeds. Prepare a good **firm seed bed** and pulverize the ground 5 inches deep, when not wet; remove stones and roots. On each 100 sq. ft. (10 x 10), dig in 5 lbs. lime, 5 lbs. fertilizer like Vigoro, and a soil conditioner like **Krilium, Peat Moss, compost**; or 5 lbs. of organic plant food like **Sheep Manure**. Don't mix lime directly with fertilizer. Rake smooth.

Broadcast seed evenly; cover **lightly** with a rake or drag; roll or pat firm; water with fine spray until seed comes up; pull or kill with Weedone buried weed seeds which digging brings up.

Each spring or fall reseed and fertilize with half the above amounts; cut close; rake surface soil loose; broadcast fertilizer and seed, heaviest on bare spots and under trees; roll firm; then water.

Cut regularly when 2 1/2 inches high. Don't cut shorter than 1 inch; don't remove clippings unless long and heavy, they add mulch and fertility; water in evenings in hot dry spell.

## SELECTING THE SEED

No one grass variety grows in all seasons, climates, soils, sun and shade. Permanent year-round lawns need a mixture of many grasses. **Wood's Lawn Grass Mixtures** are based on our 75 years of experience and study of lawn problems. Most of them contain White Dutch Clover which enriches the soil with nitrogen, keeping the grasses vigorously green. They do not contain crab grass or noxious weeds. They contain only the finest quality seeds of highest purity and germination that produce vigorous healthy plants that form soft, thick, velvety lawns that last many years. Their true value is far greater than mixtures cheapened with worthless coarse grasses like Timothy that form unsightly tufts, will not stand close cutting, soon die and must be replanted.

In the Southern Coastal Area sow **Wood's Dixie** on sunny, open, steep, dry, or sandy soils, and **Wood's Coastal Lawn Grass** on shady, low, moist or fertile spots, or soils high in humus.

Elsewhere sow **Wood's Shady Park** under trees and in shade; **Wood's Super-Green** is best for a smooth, durable lawn as fine as a golf putting green; **Wood's Evergreen** is best for average conditions; **Emerald Park** for moderate cost lawns, parks, etc.; **Mayfair** is best for lowest cost permanent lawns and to renovate established lawns for green growth all winter.

## WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

Based on our formula in use 70 years. The best general lawn grass in the Upper South. It is a well-balanced blend of the finest turf grasses that are at their best at different seasons of the year, making a rich velvety lawn that is green the year 'round. Contains Kentucky Bluegrass, Highland Bent, Poa Trivialis, Chewing's and Creeping Red Fescues, White Dutch Clover, Red Top and other fine grasses. Do not confuse it with "Evergreen" sold by others who cheapen it with coarse grasses that form unsightly tufts.

## WOOD'S EMERALD PARK LAWN GRASS

A high quality inexpensive blend with wide adaptation to soil, climate, sun and shade, to quickly sod permanent year 'round home lawns, large areas, athletic fields, etc. It has English and Kentucky Bluegrass, White Dutch Clover, Red Top, Poa Trivialis, Kentucky, Chewing's and Creeping Red Fescue. Perennial Ryegrass grows quickly and stays green all winter.

## WOOD'S SUPER-GREEN LAWN GRASS Registered

There is no finer lawn grass for the Upper South, even at a much higher price. It produces thick, smooth sod, in sun or shade, crowding out weeds. A blend of only the very finest super-quality perennial grasses including **Highland Bent** and **Merion Bluegrass** which withstood last summer's record heat and drought better than any other fine lawn grass in our tests. Highland is the hardest, most aggressive, drought and disease resistant Bent grass, a strong creeper that makes velvety lawns like golf greens. Merion is the new "Wonder Lawn Grass" bred from Kentucky Blue, more resistant to close mowing, drought and leafspot that retards Ky. Blue in summer.

Super-Green also contains: **Kentucky Blue**, the basic grass for fine lawns, at its best in spring and fall; **Chewings** and **Creeping Red Fescues**, finest soft, dark green leaves, spread and persist for years despite cold winters, dry or adverse soil conditions, shade and competition with tree roots that strangle most grasses; **Poa Trivialis** makes a fine turf even in dense shade or wet soils where most grasses die. These fine grasses grow off slowly. Red Top quickly furnishes a soft sod. Super-Green has no Ryegrass or coarse grass that might crowd them out, and no clover.

## WOOD'S SHADY PARK LAWN GRASS

Few grasses thrive without sunlight. Our mixture of dwarf velvety grasses adapted to shade under trees and around the house, forms a fine soft lawn: Chewing's and Creeping Red Fescue, Poa Trivialis, Highland Bent, Kentucky and English Bluegrass, Red Top, Perennial Rye grass and White Clover. Under trees sow thicker and apply twice as much fertilizer and water.

## WOOD'S DIXIE LAWN GRASS Registered

**Grows Green in Dixie Sunshine.** Ideal for the Southern Coastal Area where most fine grasses perish from summer heat, drought and disease. It contains grasses that thrive during the cold months, with Carpet and Bermuda grass that grow vigorously during hot summers, producing a lawn that stays green and velvety the year 'round. It is the best lawn grass to stand heavy tramping, for steep terraces, for light, sandy, dry or infertile land where other grasses have failed, or where there is no shade.

## WOOD'S COASTAL LAWN GRASS

**1/3 Carpet Grass. No Bermuda or Crab Grass.** Withstands intense summer heat and drought of the Southern Coastal area, especially suited to its shady, low, moist or fertile spots, or soils high in humus. Produces lawns of luxuriant beauty that stay green the year 'round, in sun or shade, with normal care. Grows off quickly with a vigorous dark green color. Forms a soft thick carpet that crowds out weeds. Its low creeping growth does not need frequent cutting. Ideal for new or old lawns, for average homes or exacting garden club members. Best sown in early spring, but can be sown the year 'round.

## WOOD'S MAYFAIR LAWN GRASS Registered

A blend of high quality turf grasses and White Dutch Clover to produce good permanent year 'round lawns at the lowest possible cost. It contains Perennial and Domestic Ryegrass to quickly establish new lawns and stay green all winter, with Bluegrass, Fescues and Red Top for permanent lawn the rest of the year. Carpet and Bermuda thrive in the hottest dryest summers. In shady spots. Creeping Red Fescue forms a soft velvety sod. Ideal for new or old lawns. Has no cheap, worthless grass like Timothy.

LAWN GRASS	PRICES PER LB. F.O.B.				POSTPAID PRICES			
	100 lbs.	25 to 99	3 to 24	1 to 2	25 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	1 lb.
SUPER-GREEN	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$34.00	\$14.20	\$7.20	\$1.65
SHADY PARK	1.02	1.05	1.10	1.15	27.75	11.70	5.95	1.40
EVERGREEN	.93	.96	1.00	1.05	25.50	11.40	5.45	1.30
EMERALD PARK	.60	.62	.65	.70	17.00	7.20	3.70	.95
MAYFAIR	.37	.39	.42	.45	11.25	4.80	2.50	.70
DIXIE	.57	.59	.62	.65	16.25	6.90	3.55	.90
COASTAL	.60	.62	.65	.70	17.00	7.20	3.70	.95
WINTER GREEN	.29	.31	.33	.35	9.25	4.00	2.10	.60

FOLIUM, Soluble Plant Food, lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$4.50. Postpaid lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.00.

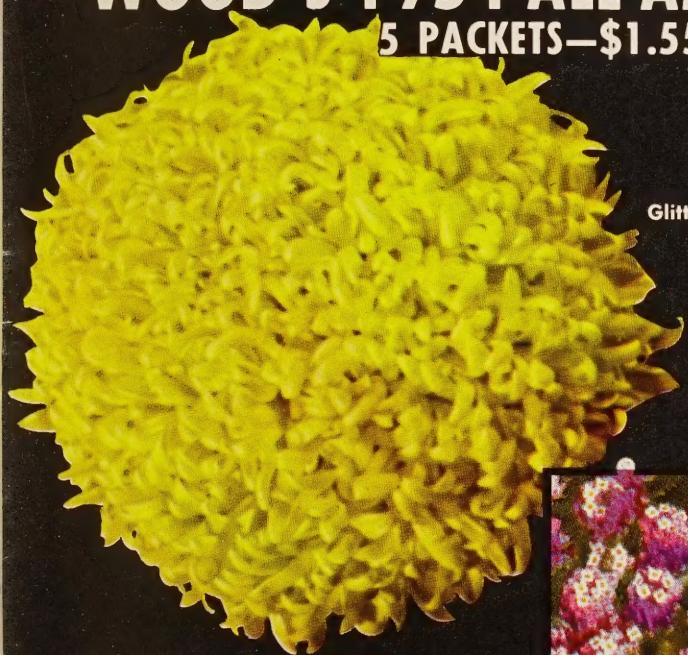
FERTILIZERS	Prices F.O.B. Richmond				
	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
WOOD'S SPECIAL 5-10-5	\$ .40	\$ .65	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.90
VIGORO, 6-10-4	.55	.95	1.70	2.55	4.85
STEAMED BONE MEAL			1.50	2.75	5.00
HYDRATED LIME		.35		.85	
MILORGANITE, All Organic			1.50	2.50	4.00
SHEEP or COW MANURE			1.15	2.00	4.00
FARMANURE, 7 1/2 lbs. 65c			1.40	2.50	
PEAT MOSS, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 1/2 bale \$2.50; bale \$4.25.					
KRILIUM, lb. \$1.39; 5 lbs. \$4.95. Postpaid lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$5.40.					

WOOD'S GRASS SEEDS PRODUCE LOVELY LAWNS



## WOOD'S 1954 ALL AMERICA FLOWER COLLECTION

5 PACKETS—\$1.55 VALUE FOR \$1.30 POSTPAID



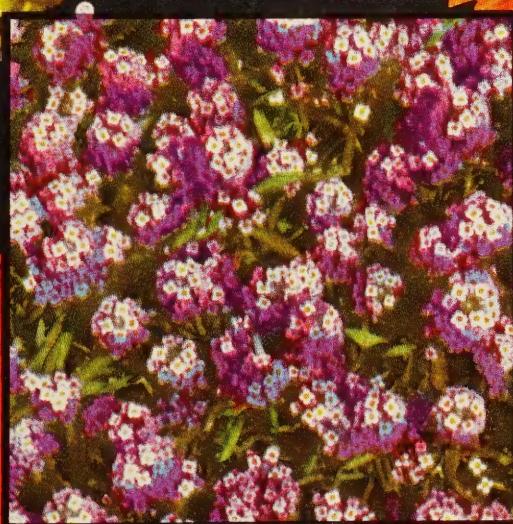
959  
Glitter Marigold  
Pkt. 20¢



1320  
Blaze Zinnia  
Pkt. 35¢



569  
Royal Carpet Alyssum  
Pkt. 20¢



1091  
Comanche Petunia  
Pkt. 50¢



761  
Fiesta Cosmos  
Pkt. 25¢

# T.W. WOOD & SONS

RICHMOND, VA.

THE SOUTH'S ORIGINAL  
HYBRID CORN BREEDERS

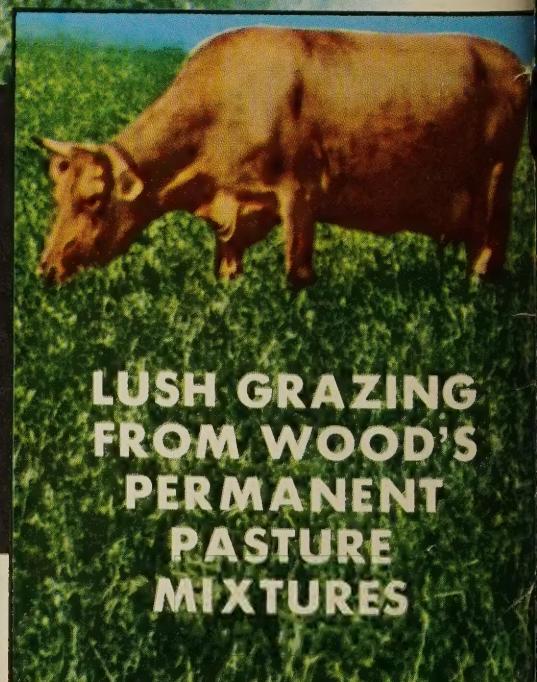


V-26Y

V-125W

V-51A

## WOOD'S HYBRIDS



LUSH GRAZING  
FROM WOOD'S  
PERMANENT  
PASTURE  
MIXTURES